THE CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME I. | ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1868. | NUMBER 23

The Daily Constitution.

BY CAREY W. STYLES & CO.

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LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's sales, per levy of ten lines or less... $2 50
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Notices of the sale of personal property must be given in like manner 10 days previous to the day of sale.

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Citations for letters of Administration, Guardianship, etc., must be published 30 days; for dismission from Administration, monthly 6 months; for dismission from Guardianship 40 days.

Rules for foreclosure of Mortgage must be published monthly for 4 months; for establishing lost papers, for the full space of 3 months; for compelling titles from Executors or Administrators, where bond has been given by the deceased, the full space of three months.

Publications will always be continued according to these, the legal requirements, unless otherwise ordered.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

GEORGIA RAILROAD—171 miles—Fare five cents per mile.—JOHN P. KING, President; E. W. COLE, Superintendent; G. T. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta.......................... 5.00 A. M.
Arrive at Augusta..................... 3.45 P. M.
Leave Augusta.......................... 7.00 A. M.
Arrive at Atlanta...................... 6.30 P. M.
No trains on Sunday.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta.......................... 5.40 P. M.
Arrive at Augusta..................... 3.00 A. M.
Leave Augusta.......................... 10.00 P. M.
Arrive at Atlanta...................... 7.40 A. M.

ATLANTA & WEST POINT RAILROAD—87 miles—Fare, ——— per mile—JOHN P. KING, President; L. P. GRANT, Superintendent; R. M. FARRAR, Agent at Atlanta:

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta.......................... 7:58 A. M.
Arrive at West Point.................. 12:30 P. M.
Leave West Point...................... 12:50 P. M.
Arrive at Atlanta...................... 5:25 P. M.

NIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta.......................... 4:35 P. M.
Arrive at West Point.................. 12:35 A. M.
Leave West Point...................... 11:40 P. M.
Arrive at Atlanta...................... 6:45 A. M.

MACON & WESTERN RAILROAD.—103 miles—Fare, five cents per mile—A. J. WHITE, President; R. A. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta:

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.
Daily, except Sundays.

Leave Macon - - - - - - 7.45 A. M
Arrive at Atlanta - - - - - 2.00 P. M
Leave Atlanta - - - - - - 7.15 A. M
Arrive at Macon - - - - - - 1.50 P. M

NIGHT EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAIN—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta - - - - - - 6.30 P. M.
Arrive in Macon - - - - - - 2.10 A. M
Leave Macon - - - - - - 8.40 P. M.
Arrive in Atlanta - - - - - 4.30 A. M.

B. HERMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods, Gold Pens and Spectacles, corner Marietta and Whitehall streets, (old Norcross corner,) Atlanta, Ga. Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., repaired and warranted
apr18—d6m

WM. BOLLMAN, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Gold Pens, Spectacles, &c., Whitehall street, 2d door above M. Lynch & Co.'s Book Store, Atlanta, Ga. Repairing in good style and warranted.
nov12—d1y

DR. GEO. B. DOUGLAS,
(Corner Marietta and Peachtree Streets,)
Over Kyle's Auction Store,
ATLANTA,...................................GEORGIA
Residence Ivy street, between Decatur and Houston.
june21—d2m

H. MARSHALL,
DENTIST,
CAN BE FOUND AS USUAL, IN HIS office, over Lawshe's Jewelry establishment, on Whitehall street, from 8 o'clock A. M., until half-past 5 P. M.
july4—d1m

E. S. BILLUPS, D. D. S. DR. J. THOMAS.
BILLUPS & THOMAS,
DENTISTS, Raws n's Building, Whitehall street, over Chamberlin & Boynton's Dry Goods Store, Atlanta, Georgia. All operations performed in the latest and most approved style of the art, and all work warranted to give satisfaction. Special attention given to Children's Teeth. REFER TO—Rev. R. K. Porter, Chamberlin & Boynton, Wm. M. Lowry, W. W. Clayton, J. H. Porter, Major George Hillyer, Langston, Crane & Hammock, Col. T. F. Lowe.
july24—1w

DR. R. D. BADGER
Dentist Office,
Granite Block; Broad-street, adjoining Railroad,
Atlanta.......................Georgia.
ROOM No. 8,
OFFICE OVER MEADOR & BROS.,
N. B.—Notice Sign R. D. BADGER.
feb29—d6m

DR. J. BORING,
TENDERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity.
OFFICE—In the back room of E. H. Muse west-side Whitehall street, second door south of Alabama street.
Atlanta, Ga., May 30, 1868—dtf

DR. C. H. MONTGOMERY,
(Office corner Marietta and Peachtree Sts.,)
KILE BUILDING—Second Floor.
OFFICE HOURS DAY AND NIGHT.
may25—d1m

HILL & BLANCHARD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Whitehall.....................Street.
Above Jack's Confectionery.
D. P. HILL. M. C. BLANCHARD.
june16—d1m

SIDNEY DELL,
Attorney at Law,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
OFFICE—WHITEHALL STREET, over "New York" Store, opposite Er Lawshe's.
may28—d3m

R. M. ROSE & CO.,
WHOLESALE
LIQUOR DEALERS.
Granite Block, Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
je16—d1y

LEAF LARD.
50 CANS Choice Leaf Lard, For sale by
LANGSTON, CRANE & HAMMOCK,
Alabama street,
Atlanta, Ga.
july4—1w

COURT CALENDAR.
REVISED DECEMBER, 1866.
SUPERIOR COURTS.

BLUE RIDGE CIRCUIT.

Cherokee, 1st Monday in March and August.
Cobb, 3d Monday in March and 1st Monday in October.
Milton, 4th Monday in March and 3d Monday in August.
Forsyth, 1st Monday in April and 4th Monday in August.
Lumpkin, 2d Monday in April and 1st Monday in September.
Dawson, 3d Monday in April and September.
Pickens, 4th Monday in April and September.
Gilmer, 2d Monday in May and October.
Fannin, 3d Monday in May and October.
Union, 4th Monday in May and October.
Towns, Thursday after 4th Monday in May and October, but should the business of the Union Court require it, Towns Court may, by order of the presiding Judge, be adjourned to Monday thereafter.

BRUNSWICK CIRCUIT.

Appling, 1st Monday in March and September.
Camden, Friday after 4th Monday in April and October.
Charlton, Monday after 4th Monday in April and October.
Clinch, 4th Monday in March and September.
Coffee, 2d Monday in March and September.
Echols, Monday after 4th Monday in March and September,
Glynn, 3d Monday in April and October.
Pierce, Thursday before 1st Monday in March and September.
Ware, 3d Monday in March and September.
Wayne, 4th Monday in April and October.

CHATTAHOOCHEE CIRCUIT.

Chattahoochee, 4th Monday in March and September.
Harris, 2d Monday in April and October.
Marion, 3d Monday in April and October.
Muscogee, 2d Monday in May and November.
Schley, 2d Monday in April and October.
Talbot, 3d Monday in March and September.
Taylor, 1st Monday in April and October.

CHEROKEE CIRCUIT.

Bartow, 2d Monday in March and September
Catoosa, 2d Monday in May and November.
Chattooga, 1st Monday in March and September.
Dade, 4th Monday in May and November.
Gordon, 1st Monday in April and October.
Murray, 3d Monday in April and October.
Walker, Monday before 1st Monday in March and September.
Whitfield 4th Monday in April and October.

COWETA CIRCUIT.

Clayton, 1st Monday in May and November.
DeKalb, 4th Monday in April and October.
Fayette, 2d Monday in March and September.
Fulton, 1st Monday in April and October.
Merriwether, 3d Monday in February and August.
Troup, 3d Monday in May and November.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

Bryan, 4th Monday in April, and 2d Monday after 4th Monday in November.
Bulloch, Friday after 3d Monday in March, and Friday after 4th Monday in October.
Chatham, 2d Monday in January and May.
Effingham, Monday after 4th Monday in March, and 2d Monday after 4th Monday in October.
Liberty, 3d Monday in April, and Monday after 4th Monday in November.
McIntosh, Thursday after 2d Monday in April and Thursday after 4th Monday in November.
Montgomery, Thursday after 2d Monday in March, and Thursday after 3d Monday in October.
Tatnall, 3d Monday in March and 4th Monday in October.

FLINT CIRCUIT.

Butts, 2d Monday in March and September.
Henry, 3d Monday in April and October.
Monroe, 4th Monday in February and August.
Newton, 3d Monday in March and September.
Pike, 1st Monday in April and October.
Spaulding, 1st Monday in February and August.
Upson, 1st Monday in May and November.

MACON CIRCUIT.

Bibb, 3d Monday in May and November.
Crawford, 1st Monday in March and September.
Dooly, 1st Monday in April and October.
Houston, 3d Monday in February and August.
Macon, 2d Monday in March and September.
Twiggs, 4th Monday in March and September.

MIDDLE CIRCUIT.

Burke, 3d Monday in May and November.
Columbia, 1st Monday in March and September.
Emanuel, 3d Monday in April and October.
Jefferson, 2d Monday in May and November.
Johnson, 4th Monday in March and September.
Richmond, 2d Monday in January and June.
Scriven, 1st Monday in May and November.
Washington, 2d Monday in March and September.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Elbert, 2d Monday in March and September.
Glasscock, 3d Monday in February and August.
Hancock, 2d Monday in April and October.
Hart, 3d Monday in March and September.
Lincoln, 4th Monday in April and October.
Madison, 1st Monday in March and September.
Oglethorpe, 3d Monday in April and October.
Taliaferro, 4th, Monday in February in August.
Warren, 1st Monday in April and October.
Wilkes, 4th Monday in March and September.

OCMULGEE CIRCUIT.

Baldwin, 4th Monday in February and August.
Greene, 2d Monday in March and September.
Jasper, 4th Monday in April and October.
Jones, 3d Monday in April and October.
Morgan, 1st Monday in March and September.
Putnam, 4th Monday in March and September.
Wilkinson, 1st Monday in April and October.

PATAULA CIRCUIT.

Clay, 4th Monday in February and August, after the next Court.
Early, 1st Monday in April and October.
Miller, 2d Monday in April and October.
Quitman, 3d Monday in May and November.
Randolph, 1st Monday in May and November.
Stewart, 3d Monday in April and October.
Terrell, 4th Monday in May and November.
Webster, 2d Monday in March and September.

SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.

Berien, Monday after Irwin Court.
Brooks, Monday after Lowndes Court.
Colquit, Wednesday after 3d Monday in May and November.
Irwin, on Thursday after Telfair Court.
Laurens, 3d Monday in April and October.
Lowndes, Mondays after Colquitt Court.
Pulaski, 3d Monday in April and October.
Telfair, Friday after 4th Monday in April and October.
Thomas, Monday after Brooks Court.
Wilcox, 4th Monday in April and October.

TALLAPOOSA CIRCUIT.

Campbell, 3d Monday in February and August.
Carroll, 1st Monday in April and October.
Coweta, 1st Monday in March and September.
Floyd, 2d Monday in January and July.
Haralson, 3d Monday in April and October.
Heard, 3d Monday in March and September.
Paulding, 1st Monday in February and August.
Polk, 4th Monday in January and July.

SOUTHWESTERN CIRCUIT.

Baker, 3d Monday in May and November.
Calhoun, 3d Monday in March and September.
Decatur, 4th Monday in April and October.
Dougherty, 1st Monday in June and December.
Lee, 4th Monday in March and September.
Mitchell, 2d Monday in May and November,
Sumter, 2d Monday in April and October.
Worth, 3d Monday in April and October.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Banks, 1st Monday in April and October.
Clark, 1st Monday in February and 2d Monday in August.
Franklin, 2d Monday in April and October.
Gwinnett, 1st Monday in March and 2d Monday in September.
Habersham, 3d Monday in April and October.
Hall, 3d Monday in March and September.
Jackson, 4th Monday in February and August.
Rabun, 1st Monday in April and October.
Walton, 3d Monday in February and August.
White, Monday after 4th April and October.

ATLANTA POST OFFICE.—ARRIVAL and Departure of Mails. Office open at 8 o'clock, A. M.; Close at 7, P. M. Sundays from 8 to 10, A. M. Officers: THOS. G. SIMMS, Postmaster; FRANK MILLS, Assistant Postmaster; J. S. NALL, Money Order and Registry Clerk and Cashier; J. C. DANIEL, Mailing Clerk; J. W. WOODRUFF, Distributing Clerk; C. BRUMLEY, W. A. ORME, Delivery Clerks; M. W. SMITH, Stamp Clerk; P. H. WOODWARD, Special Agent Postoffice Department.

	Mails arr've	Mails Cl'se.
Washington, D. C.	3.45 A. M.	6 P. M.
New York	3.45 "	6 "
Philadelphia	3.45 "	6 "
Baltimore	3.45 "	6 "
Memphis and Arkansas	3.45 "	6 "
Louis'lle, Cinci'ti, Chicago and Nashville	3.45 "	6 "
W. & A. R. R. Way Mail	3.45 "	6 "
Augusta, Ga.	7.45 A. M. 4.20 P. M.	5 P. M. 6 A. M
Charleston	7.45 A. M. 4.20 P. M.	5 P. M.
Ga. R. R. Way Mail, Athens, Ga. and Milledgeville, Ga.	4.20 P. M.	6 A. M.
M. & W. R. R. Way Mail	2.00 P. M.	6 45 A. M.
Macon	4.00 A. M.	6 P. M.
Savannah, S. W. R. R. and Florida	4.00 A. M.	6 P. M.
New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery and Columbus	5.20 P. M.	7 A. M.
Atlanta and Montgomery Way May	5.20 P. M.	7 A. M.

POST OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., February 19, 1868.—From and after this date, until further notice, this office will be opened and closed as follows:

Open at	8	o'clock, A M
Close at	12½	o'clock, P M
Open at	2	o'clock, P M
Close at	6	o'clock, P M

SUNDAYS.

Open at	8	o'clock, A M
Close at	10	o'clock, A M

feb19—d1f THOS. G. SIMMS, P. M.

EVENING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JULY 10, 1868.

☞ The Ashburn Tragedy is unavoidably deferred until to-morrow morning.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN WHITFIELD COUNTY.—We publish the proceedings of an enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy at Dalton. The resolutions have the ring of the true metal. Let the Democracy follow suit in every county in the State.

Platform of the National Democracy.

We lay before our readers this evening the platform in full of the great Democratic party of the nation. The principles embraced in the platform are such as have not eminated from the American people since the Declaration of Independence. There is indeed a striking similitude in the two occasions, as well as the patriotic spirit by which they were both controlled. Its indictment of the Radical party covers the full measure of Radical iniquities. The people are about to try it upon this indictment. It is already self-convicted. The verdict of an outraged people will be unanimous in its condemnation.

Contrast the New York with the Chicago platform, people of the South, and say which will you accept. The one guarantees to you equality in the government, with the blessings of a common Constitution; the other proposes to rob you of the little liberty you have left.

Platform of the Boys in Blue.

In addition to that of the Democratic Convention, we publish this evening the platform of the Soldiers' Convention, which was in session at the same time in New York. It will be seen that they abopted but one resolution. That one covers the whole ground and is exactly to the point. The Boys in Blue are wide awake, and will give a favorable report in November.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, July 10, 1868.

Senate met at 10 o'clock pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the President. Prayer by Rev. W. T. Brantly, (2nd Baptist Church.)

The roll was called. The journal of yesterday was read.

The Messenger announced a communication from his Excellency the Governor.

A motion that it be read.

A Senator suggested that action on the Journal of yesterday was first in order.

The journal was then declared confirmed, and the Secretary proceeded to read the Governor's communication, which was in reference to the election of members of the Legislature and State officers—calling the attention of the Senate to the provisions of the "14th article," and stating that their present legislation could not be legal until action was taken thereon, and the Senate purged of ineligible members.

Accompanying the Governor's Message was "General Orders No. 52, Headquarters Third Military District," which document was read by the Secretary; also, the act of Congress in reference to the admission of the Southern States.

Mr. CANDLER—A resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of seven to take into consideration the Governor's message.

The PRESIDENT decided that the resolution was out of order, and the message should be first taken up.

There was an appeal, and the Chair was sustained.

It was then moved to refer the message to a committee of seven, which was carried.

Mr. BURNS wished to know whether the Senate intended to abide by the rules; if not, they should be laid on the table.

The CHAIR declared Mr. Burns out of order.

Mr. CANDLER had the floor, and urged immediate action on the question of eligibility. He did not wish the President to sit in judgment upon his own case; he was for a quick and thorough cleansing. If members on his side were ineligible, he wished them ejected, and that at once. He was opposed to delay; there were Senators who seemed to desire it. The committee to be appointed he hoped would be fairly appointed. He wanted the Senate to act at once—this very hour—and go to work honestly and manfully in action upon the message and accompanying documents.

Mr. HUNGERFORD thought that the Senator from the 34th district intended his remarks for him.

Mr. CANDLER.—"I never thought of you." (Laughter.)

Mr. HUNGERFORD then proceeded, and after strongly urging justice, honesty and fair dealing in the action of all Senators, he yielded to

Mr. WINN, who did not see the necessity for so much discussion. He understood the law did not allow the President to decide on the subject, which ought to be left to the Senate. He was here interrupted by Senators asking questions of the Chair, and took his seat.

Several questions raised as to the manner in which the Senate should proceed to act on the Governor's communication, and during the discussion, there was much wrangling in regard to points of order.

A member (Rad.) moved to lay Mr. Candler's resolution on the table.

The vote was a tie—the Chair voting with the Republicans.

Mr. CANDLER then called for the yeas and nays.

AARON ALPEORIA here rose and stated that Cushing's Manual did not allow one-fifth to sustain a call for the yeas and nays.

He was at once seated by the Chair.

The call, then in order, being made stood: yeas 21, nays 22.

Mr. NUNNALLY called for the previous question. Disagreed to.

Wrangling again in regard to points of order. Several short speeches, and some light sparring between the two parties.

Mr. HARRIS, (Rad.) introduced a resolution, as a substitute, that the committee appointed be authorized to send for persons and papers.

The PRESIDENT announced the committee to be: Harris, Welch, Candler, Higbee, Hicks, Adkins and Nesbet.

Mr. HARRIS declined to serve, and the CHAIR appointed, instead, Mr. Smith, of the 7th.

Mr. CANDLER wished the substitute to his resolution adopted, and urged, in a few eloquent remarks, the immediate action of the committee on the matter to come before them.

The "irrepressible" Aaron again "showed himself standing." He rose to a question of privilege, and wished to know by whom the Senate was to be purged. He objected to a Confederate recruiting officer being on the committee; "old men for council—young men for war." The committee you send out from this Senate must themselves be purged before they can purge us. He here "blowed off," and the floor was taken by

Mr. SMITH, (Rad.) of the 7th, who wished the resolutions read, which being done, he stated he was in favor of the substitute.—Of course the Committee would require instructions from the Senate. There seemed to be an impression on the opposite side of the House that his party were inclined to act unfairly; but he wished it distinctly understood that his party (the Republican) knew their business and their rights. He should abide by the Reconstruction laws at all hazzards; but was opposed to the expulsion of any eligible member.

Mr. HOLCOMBE (Dem.) could see no necessity for all this wrangling, twisting, and screwing, about who should constitute the committee; but he thought it wrong to appoint any man who entertained the least doubt as to his own eligibility. His party asked nothing more than simple justice. "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you." [Applause—"Here: here!]

Mr. ADKINS (Rep.) entertained the most kindly feeling toward every Senator. He wished to explain; he thought the opposite party guilty of the inconsistencis with which his party were charged. The difficulty was obviated by the substitute offered, and he would call the previous question.

At the request of a Senator the call was withdrawn.

Mr. BROCK offered a substitute.

AARON—"Can a substitute be offered to a substitute?"

The CHAIR decided in the affirmative.

Mr. ADKINS (Rad.) was in favor of the first substitute, offered by the Senator from the 27th. He would call the previous question—but, by request, withdrew in favor of

CAMPBELL, (negro,) who wished the substitute, just presented, read. It was done, and he desired the number changed to nine. He appealed to the Senators of the *Provisional Senate* of Georgia to do their duty in accordance with the Reconstruction and Supplemental Acts.

AARON here again rose to a point of order in reference to an amendment. Said the "Spring-traps" were coming; he could see them. "Cushing's Manual"—

The CHAIR again called him to order, and he prudently "descended."

Mr. BROCK here withdrew his substitute, and

T. G. CAMPBELL (negro) said he had nothing more to say.

Mr. HARRIS (Rep.) offered a substitute for Mr. Candler's resolution.

The previous question being called, it was sustained. It was the substitute of Mr. Harris, which was, in substance, to refer the eligibility of members to the committee to whom had been referred the Governor's communication.

On a vote for its adoption, the yeas and nays were called for, which resulted—yeas 24, nays 19. So the substitute was adopted.

Mr. WINN wished to be relieved from acting on the committee to investigate the case of Bradley, which was consented to, and Mr. Anderson appointed in his stead.

A memorial from Mr. J. W. Landrum was presented, contesting the seat of Mr. John C. Richardson, which was received and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. WELLBORN introduced a resolution to send Mr. L. Carrington, Assistant Clerk of the House, to Milledgeville for public documents for the use of the Senate. Adopted.

A. A. BRADLEY rose to a point of order, and was again rapped down.

After several motions, varied as to time, the Senate adjourned to 10 o'clock Monday morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, July 10, 1868.

The House met at 12 o'clock, M., pursuant to adjournment. Speaker McWhorter in the Chair. Prayer by Rev. Wm. M. Crumley. Roll called, and while the proceedings of the previous day were being read, a messenger, Mr. DeGraffenreid, private secretary to the Governor, entered the House and said;

Mr. Speaker: I am directed by His Excellency, the Provisional Governor, to transmit to this branch of the General Assembly a communication in writing with accompanying documents:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,
STATE OF GEORGIA,
Atlanta, July 9, 1868.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

A joint committe of the General Assembly having informed me that an organization of the House had been perfected by the election of officers, the fact was promptly communicated to the General Commanding the district asking instructions.

The following communication has this morning been received, to which, with the Order No. 52, referred to, your careful attention is invited. (Here read General Meade's letter of the 8th and General Order No. 52, April 6th. 1868.)

It will be observed that until proper measures have been taken and been perfected to ascertain the eligibility of each Senator, member and officer, no legal act can be done by your body; only such as are qualified being legal Senators, members or officers. In view of the foregoing, I would respectfully recommend that a committe be appointed in each House for the investigation of the facts. Under the act of Congress which become a law June 25th, 1868, no person is eligible, who previous to the rebellion held an office and took an official oath to support the Constitution of the United States and afterwards gave aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States, unless such person shall have been relieved of that disability by act of Congress, and a careful investigation should be made that the authorities may be satisfied that the laws have been complied with.

It will be remembered that the question as to whether the constitutional amendment, known as Article 14, is of force, does not apply, because the act of Congress, under which you have been convened, specially fixes the qualification referred to.

This act of Congress is herewith transmitted in General Order, No. 34, from the Head-quarties of the Armies of the United States.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK,
Provisional Governor.

LETTER FROM GEN. MEADE.

HEAD'QRS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
Department of Georgia, Florida and Alabama,
ATLANTA, July 8th, 1868.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY R. B. BULLOCK—
Provisional Governor of Georgia:

GOVERNOR—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, advising me that you have been officially informed that the two Houses of the Legislature had perfected their organization and were awaiting any communication you might have to make, and that accordingly you referred to me for instructions.

In reply, I beg leave to state that I have no instructions to give you, further than to make known, that in my judgment, neither House is organized legally until they have complied with the requisitions of the Reconstruction Acts, and the Act which became a law June 25th, 1868, all of which prohibit any one holding an office under the State who is excluded by section 3rd of the Amendment to the Constitution known as Article 14

That this view is not a novel one with me and does not arise from any consideration, but my desire to execute the laws, will be clearly seen, by reference to the accompanying General Order No. 52, of April 6th, 1868, in which I announced to the people of Georgia, and candidates for election, my views of the eligibility of candidates under the laws of Congress. It is not my purpose to dictate to the two Houses how or when they will apply this test to the several members. Ordinarily each House is undoubtedly the judge of the qualifications of its members. but in view of the fact that the Legislature, until the State is admitted, by compliance with the requirements of the Acts of Congress, is only Provisional and subject to the authority of the District Commander; and, in view of the further fact, that it is my duty, so long as Military Government exists, to see that the law be faithfully executed, I feel constrained to say that I cannot recognize any act of the Legislature as valid, nor allow the same to be executed, until satisfactory evidence is produced that all persons excluded by the 14th Article are deprived of their seats or offices in both Houses.

You have been furnished from these Headquarters, for transmission to the respective Houses, the documents in the cases of several members, whose seats are contested on this ground, and there is, doubtless, other information on the same subject.

My only object now is that you may communicate these views to both Houses, leaving to each to take such action as it may deem suitable and proper.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
GEO. G. MEADE,
Major General Commanding.

After the reading of the communication, the following resolution was introduced by Mr. O'NEAL, of Lowndes:

Resolved, That there be a committee of seven appointed by the House, whose duty it shall be to proceed immediately to investigate the case of each member of this House, and report the facts in reference to the eligibility of each under the act of Congress referred to in the message of his Excellency, the Governor, and that said committee have power to swear and send for persons and papers, and to swear and take evidence of witnesses who, under the laws of this State and of the United States, are competent witnesses in civil cases.

Mr. O'NEAL supported his resolution in remarks of some length.

Mr. TUMLIN, of Randolph, offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That by the Constitution of this State this House is the judge, and only judge of the election, qualification and return of its members.

2d. That in the opinion of this House, by virtue of the provisions of the reconstruction acts of Congress, the members were elected under the Constitution of this State, and hold their offices respectively by virtue of that instrument.

3d. That in the opinion of this House, it was not competent for the Congress of the United States to enact a law after the election of this Legislature, defining the terms upon which they hold their office; or to prescribe tests for members which are not contained in the Constitution of this State.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Echols, offered the following substitute also:

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed by the Speaker, one from each Congressional District, and two from the State at large, and that the Speaker appoint on said committee four Democrats and four Radicals, and that the chairman of said committee be a conservative.

Capt. SCOTT, of Floyd, said the resolution involved grave questions, affecting the dearest and most sacred rights of American freemen, and should not be voted on hastily. It was the gravest and most important question ever presented to the Georgia Legislature, and its solution would determine whether we are free legislators, or whether we are here to make laws for the State, under coercion. He believed if we were a legal body, at all, the House had the right to determine the eligibility of its own members.

The body had been called together by proclamation of the Governor. We have taken but one oath, and that was to support the Constitution of the United States and that of the State of Georgia. *That* he was willing to do, and would do to the best of his ability. The message of Gov. Bullock required more of us. It forced us to do certain things before we could be recognized as a legal body. Before accepting the terms offered the matter should be *seriously* considered. It was a new question so far as that body was concerned.

The House had received no intimation until the reading of the message as to what course of policy it would foreshadow.—Divers rumors, some startling in their nature, as to what would be demanded, had been in circulation. But up to this hour we have been in darkness—enveloped in a cloud as to what that message would contain.

The demands made were a departure from the landmarks of our fathers and the Constitution they had had made. He had always believed and still believed that the House had the right to determine the qualifications of its members, in its own way and in its own time without restraint.

But the message just read stated that we *must do* a certain thing before we could be recognized as a legal body.

He repeated that the question was new, grave, important, and required serious reflection before being acted upon, and that he would therefore move a postponement of its consideration until 10½ o'clock Monday. That he did not make the motion in a partizan spirit, but in a spirit of candor.

This is simply the substance of Captain Scott's remarks.

Mr. SHUMATE, of Whitfield, moved as an amendment to Mr. Scott's motion that members be furnished with a copy of the Governor's communication, which Mr. S. accepted.

Mr. O'NEAL, of Lowndes, insisted that it was not proper to postpone. It was no *new* question, and gentlemen need not complain that they had not had time to consider it. His resolution was simply an initiatory step—he hoped it would prevail—and that the committee would be appointed.

Mr. HARPER, of Terrell, was in favor of postponement; and in reply to the gentleman from Lowndes would say that the question *was* a new one to this body, or to a large part of it. To the gentleman from Lowndes, perhaps the rule would not hold good, for *he*, no doubt, had been admitted to certain councils which some gentlemen on this floor *had* not, and *would* not be, if they could.

Mr. HALL, of Meriwether, favored Mr. O'Neal's resolution, and hoped the committee would be appointed.

At this juncture a motion to adjourn was made and lost.

Mr. RICE, of Columbia, was of the opinion that the communication of his Excellency demanded immediate action. He wanted the matter of eligibility decided at once. Would himself feel uneasy until it was done. Did not think it an issue suddenly sprung. A necessity was upon the body—it should be met.

Mr. SHUMATE, of Whitfield, moved that the whole matter be laid upon the table. Lost.

The resolution of Mr. O'Neal was called for and read, when

Mr. GULLATT, of Fulton, offered as a substitute for the whole that the Speaker procure at once a judicial officer, and swear every member of the House as to his eligibility.

Mr. SIMMS, of Chatham, (negro) edified the House for some time in support of Mr. O'Neal's resolution, but before he got through

Mr. TURNER, of Bibb, (negro) arose to a point of order, and said that Mr. Simons' remarks were not only out of order, but were not of a character to produce harmony, but the Speaker decided that Mr. S. should go on—and "go on" he did until

Mr. BRYANT, of Richmond, arose and called "the gentleman" to order, but Mr. Simons couldn't be stopped.

Mr. BRYANT, of Richmond, after Mr. Simms (negro) had concluded, said that the other side of the House was *very* economical on yesterday, and to-day, if they were of the same opinion, let the committee be appointed. And further, that this body, not being a legal one, could not legislate or do anything that was legal.

Mr. SCOTT, of Floyd, in reply, enquired: "What would the House do in the meantime, or while the committee was at work, for certainly it would be a herculean task, and one that would consume from one to three months."

Mr. BRYANT replied, that *all* the House could do would be to adjourn from day to day until the work of the committee had been completed.

Mr. SCOTT answered that if the gentleman from Richmond is correct, all the *more* reason exists why the question under discussion should be cautiously approached. Due time should be taken to properly consider the *proper* means of *properly* disposing of a matter so *very* important.

Mr. CALDWELL, of Troup, trusted that the matter would be properly arranged. He thought that the committee should be heard.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Echols, favored postponement *until* Monday next, in order that a fair and candid investigation might be had. *Time* was necessary for a question so vastly important.

Mr. SCOTT, of Floyd, wanted the matter postponed till Monday, not in a *partizan* spirit, as gentlemen on the opposite side of the House might charge, but solely for the purpose of arriving at the proper course to pursue with regard to the communication of the Provisional Governor. The matter should be *well* entertained before action was taken.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Bartow, did not see how a single committee could manage so posthumous a matter, and favored a postponement until Monday. This gentleman supported his proposition by one of the most sensible speeches of the session. He was actuated by true conservative spirit, but like "casting pearls before swine," was wholly lost upon the Radical side of the House. Mr. Crawford was solicitous that both sides should honestly enter upon the work at hand, and bring about a proper solution to a nice question.

The previous question was called for by Mr. Bryant.

Mr. O'Neal's resolution was then put and adopted.

House adjourned.

Democratic Meeting in Whitfield County.

DALTON, GA., July 7, 1868.

Pursuant to a call a meeting was held at the Court House, to-day, to nominate Delegates to the Democratic Convention to be held in Atlanta on the 23d instant.

On motion Mr. Henry Davis was called to the Chair, and Mr. A. P. Roberts appointed Secretary of the meeting.

Col. Owens moved that a committee of four be appointed by the Chair to select suitable Delegates and prepare matter for the meeting. Carried.

The Chairman appointed the following Committee: Col. J. W. Avery, John P. Love, Esq., John D. Benhour and Henry Ault.

The committee retired and after an interval reported the following names for Delegates: Hon. J. E. Shumate, Col. J. W. Avery, T. H. Pitner. Alternates: Col. J. A. W. Johnson, Judge F. B. Morris, Henry Davis.

The committee also reported the following resolutions:

Whereas, It is evident that the course of the power that now controls this Government—a power acting confessedly outside of the Constitution of the United States—results daily in increasing harm to our liberties, and the depriva ion of sacred rights; and,

Whereas, This power, in its reckless partizanship, has shown itself alike blind to the claims of sworn Constitutional obligation, and regardless of the good of the land:

Be it Resolved, That the time has come for the true men of Whitfield county to renew their fealty and reverence to the Constitution of the United States as the sole hope for the country from despotism, and the only refuge of our people in their distress; and the Democracy of the country pledge themselves to work for the Laws and Union of our Forefathers and against the Jacobin Party, so recreant to duty and ruinous to public interest and private rights.

Resolved, That we state our full opposition to negro supremacy, to the present Reconstruction Governments of the Southern States, to the subordination of the civil to military authority, to unequal taxation, to the Freedmen's Bureau, to legislative encroachments upon the Judiciary and Executive Branches of Government, and to the disunion of these United States now enforced by Radical power.

On motion the report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Henry Ault, in case of vacancy from inability of the delegates or their alternates to attend, the delegates were empowered to fill their own place with others.

On motion of Col. Avery, the Secretary of the meeting was required to write to the railroad authorities requesting that delegates and visitors to the Convention be permitted to go and return for one fare.

On motion the Citizen, THE CONSTITUTION, &c., were requested to publish the proceedings of the meeting.

On motion of J. P. Love the meeting adjourned.
HENRY DAVIS, Chairman.
A. P. ROBERTS, Secretary.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

Pendleton Supports Seymour.

Virginia Election Ordered.

Treaty Concluded with the Sioux.

The Late Railroad Disaster.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—Pendleton has telegraphed to Seymour congratulations and assurances of his support.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The House passed without division the bill ordering the Virginia election on the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth of August, and the meeting of the Legislature at Richmond on the first Tuesday of August.

A treaty has been concluded with the Sioux Indians ending the troubles on the plains and closing the labors of the special commission.

In the recent disaster on the Erie Railroad, the passengers were robbbed and their baggage rifled. There are no Southerners among those who were killed or hurt.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK July 10—Old bonds 13¼; Virginias, new, 57¼; ex-coupons 57 1-2; North Carolina ex-coupons 75; new 73½a73 1-2; Tennessee ex-coupons 70¼; new 59 1 2. Gold 140¼. Sterling 10¼ Flour dull. Wheat 1a2 lower. Corn unchanged. Mess pork steady. Lard firmer at 13¼a13¾. Cotton quiet 32 1-2. Freights dull, Turpentine 43 1 2 a44. Rosin firm; common strained 3 80.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, July 10.—Noon—Consols 94⅞@95. Bonds 73@73⅛.

LIVERPOOL, July 10.—Noon—Cotton sales during the week 71,000 bales; exports 10,000; speculation 9,000; stock 582,000; American 341,000; market quiet; sales 9,000. Breadstuffs steady. Lard 63.

LIVERPOOL, July 10, afternoon.—Cotton dull; sales 10,000 bales; stock afloat 612,000 bales, of which 25,000 bales are American. Cotton fabrics quiet. Wheat 11s. 16d. Lard 63s. 9d.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Nashville Markets.

NASHVILLE, July 7.

Cotton.—There were no transactions of any kind whatever in the cotton market to-day.

There was less doing in wheat, some of our heaviest purchasers touching but slightly. The quantity changing hands amounted to 2,829 bushels, as follows: 1,000 bushels red at $1 70, 400 bushels Mediterranean at 1 60, 500 bushels red at 1 65, 350 bushels white at 1 72½, 300 bushels red at 1 70, 46 bushels red at 1 70, 106 bushels amber at 165, 3 9bushels red at 1 79, and 40 bushels red at 1 65.

Corn is a little stiffer, though sales are not heavy.

Bacon was less active to-day, prices remaining steady.

Groceries quiet, little demand and light sales.

We annex Bacon quotations:

Bacon—Loose, from store, clear sides 17 1-2c, hams none, shoulders 13 1-2a14; sugar cured hams 21c, Tennessee canvassed hams 19 1-2a20.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 7, 1868.

Flour dull and nominally $9 50 for family brands. Wheat dull and holders are anxious to realize; No. 2 offered at 1 90, and No. 1 at 1a1 05, with no buyers. Corn firm at 88c for ear, and 89a90 for shelled. Oats, demand good at 75c. Mess pork $28 asked, and 27 75 offered. Bulk shoulders 11a11¼c asked; sides 13 1-2a13¼. Bacon shoulders 12a12¼, clear rib sides 16a16¼. Lard 16¼a 16 1-2 asked, and 16 offered.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 7.

Flour unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 75 1-2. Corn firm at 89c. Oats nominal at 66 1-2. Hops, extra heavy, 8 85a9, good to choice 8 30a8 75. Mess pork 27 75a28. Lard 15¾a16.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.

Flour dull.

Grain—Wheat better and some holders ask an advance. Rye declined at 1 85a1 70. Corn quiet and generally held at an advance; mixed Western at 1 11a1 12. Oats higher; Pennsylvania 87a88c. Barley unchanged.

Provisions firm and unchanged.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 7.

Flour nominal.

Grain—Wheat dull: red $2 50. Corn dull at 1 13 a1 15; yellow nominally 1 11a1 12. Oats unchanged. Rye dull.

Provisions.—Mess pork 28 75. Bacon firm; ribbed sides 16¼, clear sides 16¾, shoulders 11, hams 21a22. Lard dull at 17.

Pittsburg Oil Market.

PITTSBURG, July 7.

The crude oil market is firm, spot quoted at 15a 15 1-2c. Refined, in bond, quiet; for first half of July 34 1-2c, last half July 31¾, on the spot 34.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 7.

In commercial affairs there was but little transpiring to-day in any department, with no material demand or animation prevailing, excepting for provisions, which are a little higher. We also notice an improvement in prices at other points, as indicated by the dispatches.

The market for grain is well sustained, with rather inadequate supplies, and we remark that prime new wheat ranges as high as $1 95 per bushel. Flour is dull and slow of sale.

FLOUR.—The market is dull, with only light sales in store, including 100 bbls. assorted brands at $7 for superfine, and 12 for fancy, and a sale of 75 bbls. choice A No. 1, new, at 11. We quote small sales in lots as follows: fine flour 6 50 to 6 75, superfine 7 00 to 7 50, extra 8 00 to 8 50, extra family 9 00 to 9 50, and A No. 1 at 10 to 11, and fancy 11 50 to 12 00.

GRAIN.—Receipts continue very meager, with no sales of wheat to-day. Buyers are offering $1 85 to 1 95 for prime new. Corn is firm, with a sale of 500 bushels, shelled, in bulk at 92 to 93c., and 300 bushels ear in bulk at 90c. Oats are scarce and firmer, with sales in store at 76 to 78c. in lots, and small sales at 80c. in bulk. Rye is quiet at $1 75 to 1 80 for choice in store.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 7—P. M.

COTTON—A shade firmer and more active; sales of 3,900 bales at 33c. for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Receipts 3,994 bbls.; market 10 to 15c. better, with a moderate business; sales 7,800 bbls. at $6 75 to 7 10 for superfine State and Western; 7 90 to 8 05 for extra State; 7 75 to 9 75 for extra Western; 10 65 to 12 75 for white wheat extra; 8 50 to 12 75 for round hoop Ohio; choice do., market closing steady. California flour steady. Rye flour quiet and steady; sales 275 bbls. at 8 00 to 10 00.

CORN MEAL—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat, receipts 13,490 bushels; market 3 to 5c. better, with rather more doing; sales 56,000 bushels at $1 97 to 2 00 for No. 2 spring; 2 10 for No. 1 do.; 2 30 for winter red Indiana; 2 02 for winter red Canada, in bond; 2 40 for white Canada; 2 55 for new Southern, and 2 65 for new white Southern. Rye quiet; sales 400 bushels Virginia at 1 80. Barley nominal. Barley malt quiet. Receipts of oats, 670 bushels; market more active and 2 to 3c. better; sales 12,000 bushels at 84 to 86-2c. for Western in store and afloat. Receipts of corn 6,600 bushels; market 1 to 2c. better, but quiet; sales 47,000 bushels at $1 07 to 1 10 for mixed Western afloat, and 1 11 for yellow Western in store.

GROCERIES—Rice quiet. Coffee—prime Rio firm and in fair demand; other kinds nominal.—Sugar heavy and ⅛c. easier; sales 200 hhds. Cuba at 11¼ to 11¾c. Molasses nominal.

HOPS—Quiet.

PETROLEUM—Steady at 17¼c. for crude, and 34¼c. for refined bonded.

Provisions.—Pork dull and a shade lower; sales 1,100 bbls at 27 75a27 95 for new mess, closing at 27 80, regular; 27 75a28 for old do. closing at 28 regular; 22 25a22 75 for prime, 24a24 75 for prime mess. Beef steady, tierce beef dull. Beef hams quiet. Cut meats quiet and unchanged, sales 180 packages; middles dull and unsettled. Lard a shade better with a moderate demand, sales of 650 tierces at 15¾ a16¼ for steam, and 17a17¼ for kettle rendered; also 500 tierces steam, buyers for September at 17c, 400 tierces do July buyers at 16¾a16¾.

Butter quiet, at 24a28c for Ohio, and 30a35c for State.

Cheese steady at 7a15 1-2c.

Freights to Liverpool unchanged.

LATEST—5 P. M.

Flour—Market closed 5a10c better on low grades, with a moderate demand, chiefly for the home trade.

Grain—Wheat moderately active and 1a2c better; No. 1 spring 2 10a2 11. Rye steady at 1 75a1 87. Oats closed firm at 85a85½c in store, and 86 1-2c afloat. Corn quiet at 1 08 a 1 10 for new mixed Western afloat.

Provisions.—Pork steady.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 7.

The market for all staple fabrics is buoyant and a good enquiry prevails for this season, while fancy styles are in limited request. Heavy brown sheetings 17a18 1-2c, the latter rare only for Atlantic A. Heavy brown drillings bring 16a17 1-2c: 9¼ for Allendale. Brown sheetings 42 1-2 inch, 10¼c; do do, 50 inch, 10¾c; Colony 35 inch, 10¼; Pepperell, 52 1-2 inch 7¼c; do 27 1-2 inch, 10¼c; Waltham 52 1-2 inch, 12¾c; Providence 47 1-2 inch, 10¼c; do 45 inch, 9¼c; Allendale bleached sheetings 50 inch, 10¼c; do 55 inch, 10¼c.

☞ The Augusta papers announce the death of Benjamin Brantley, at Little Rock, Arkansas, 25th ult. The deceased will be remembered as the publisher of the Christian Index, and the Temperance Banner, at Penfield, Georgia.

☞ The enemies of the French Empire are beginning to predict a repetion of all the horrors of the first revolution, which cost Louis XVI, and so many of his followers, their heads and trunks.

The Daily Constitution.

THE CONSTITUTION OFFICE is located on Alabama street, next door to the Ladies' Entrance of the United States Hotel, first floor. The COUNTING ROOM is in the front of the building, where all matters of a business character will be transacted. The EDITORS' SANCTUM is in the rear of the same, access being had to it through the Counting Room. Immediately adjoining the Counting Room we have arranged a comfortable READING ROOM, where the public will find all the prominent Daily and Weekly journals of the country. To this Reading Room we extend a cordial invitation to all.

COMMUNICATIONS *giving interesting information from all parts of the country solicited; as well as contributions of a Literary and Political nature, the Editor agreeing to give publicity to only such as in his judgment will be of interest to the patrons of the paper. In no instance will rejected MS. be returned.*

A BULLETIN BOARD *will be found in front of* THE CONSTITUTION *establishment, on which will be posted the latest telegraphic news—political and commercial—and such other matters of interest as may come to hand after the morning paper has gone out. To this Board public attention is directed.*

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION *will be delivered to city subscribers by faithful carriers at sunrise, and it is requested that any irregularity or non-reception of the paper be promptly reported at the Counting Room. Terms of the Daily:* TEN DOLLARS *per annum; Weekly,* THREE DOLLARS *per annum; Daily per month,* ONE DOLLAR; *Single Copies,* TEN CENTS, *to be had of newsboys, at the Counting Room, or on the Counters of Phillips & Crew, and the News Stands generally.* THE CONSTITUTION *will also be found every day in the hands of News boys on the several lines of railway.*

ADVERTISEMENTS *will be received as late as nine o'clock P. M., but in order to secure insertion the following morning they should be handed in by* TWO O'CLOCK *in the afternoon.* LOCAL NOTICES *will be charged* TWENTY FIVE CENTS *per line;* SPECIAL NOTICES *Twenty Cents per line. In the regular Advertising columns* ONE DOLLAR *per square will be charged for the first insertion. For a longer period, or contract, see another column.*

LETTERS *of a financial or business character should be addressed to* "THE CONSTITUTION. *Box 82,* ATLANTA, GA.," *while those of a political nature, or having reference to matters other than business, should be directed to*

CAREY W. STYLES & CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.

MORNING EDITION.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,000!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JULY 11, 1868.

National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HORATIO SEYMOUR, of N. Y.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
FRANCIS P. BLAIR, of Missouri.

ROOMS DEMOCRATIC CEN. EX COMMITTEE,
MACON, GA., July 7th, 1868.

The Democratic Party of Georgia is again reminded of the Convention to be held in the city of Atlanta on the 22d instant, and each county is requested to appoint Delegates without delay.

The several Railroads of the State will carry Delegates to the Convention, and all persons attending the Mass Meeting of the Party for one fare going and return them free of charge.

Able and distinguished gentlemen will be present to address the meeting.

The crisis demands a full Convention, and it is earnestly hoped that no county will fail to be represented.

E. G. CABANISS,
Chairman Central Ex. Comittee.

Democratic papers are requested to copy and publish the above until the day of meeting.

The Democratic State Convention Postponed One Day.

To avoid interference with the commencement exercises of Emory College, on the 22d inst., the Central Executive Committee have determined to call the Convention to assemble at Atlanta on the 23d, instead of the 22d of July, as at first advertised.

Published by order of the Committee.

E. G. CABANESS, Chairman.

In order to conform to the above, the Mass Meeting will also be deferred one day.

J. F. ALEXANDER,
Chm'n. Dem. Com. Fulton County.

☞ We would like to know what become of the "split" our Radical friends were so fearful of in the New York Convention. The Tribune virtually admits the platform is such as the whole party can stand shoulder to shoulder upon. The Times is disappointed in the non-introduction of planks on which it predicated a "split." The whole party is amazed at the harmony and unity of the Democracy. With none of their own they forget that the principles of Democracy are the same in all sections of this widely extended country. They seem to forget that the Democratic party needs but one set of principles. They look at their Chicago platform. They reverse its position. They turn it upside down. They see it has a different face for each section. The poor fellows seem to know that the Democracy need no such miserable subterfuges as those to which they are forced to resort.

☞ The New York Radical papers, during the sitting of the late Democratic Convention in that city, were busy in keeping before their readers the fact that noted rebel Generals and Southern politicians, prominent as secessionists before and during the war, were conspicuous members of that body. The Radical press and the Radicals generally are slow as well as loth to recognize the fact that these are among the most distinguished gentlemen of the country, and that their gallantry and patriotism are as highly appreciated at the North as at the South.

☞ The Georgia Legislature heads in Bullock, Bullock in Meade, and Meade in the Radical conclave at Washington.—Hence a week's session without any communication from his Excellency. A conference of heads was necessary before communicating with tails.

☞ Gov. Bullock recommends purging of the Legislature. Our apothecaries have not, we fear, enough tartar-emetic and Ipicac to purge it of its Radicalism.

☞ Woe to the Belshazzar's of Radicalism. They tremble in their boots at the coming wrath of the American people. They read the hand-writing on the wall.

☞ The Chicago Convention had no trouble in fitting its candidate to its Platform. Like the potter's clay, he was pliant in the hands of his masters.

☞ Gen. S. B. Buckner addressed the Soldiers' Convention in New York, and was greeted with rounds of applause.

☞ The professions of the Radical party, like its paper issues, are of questionable value.

The Governor's Message---A New Dodge.

After a week in labor the Governor has at length brought forth. We who had been waiting in breathless suspense for so many days, dreaming at night over the internal polity of our newly elected Governor, were taken aback by the diminutiveness of this his first State paper. "Eligibility" is the burden of the Governor's song. He is short, if not sweet. He says: "Until proper measures have been taken and been perfected to ascertain the eligibility of each Senator, member and officer, no legal act can be done by your body; only such as are qualified being legal Senators, members or officers." Passing by the bad grammar and the inelegance with which he blunders through the above sentence, we would be pleased to know what he implies by the "eligibility of members?" The members each have taken the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Georgia. Their eligibility to seats is defined by the new Constitution of the State. Their elections were duly certified by General Meade, and published to the world over his own signature. Then, why this new issue at this time? What necessity is there for another test outside of partisan purposes? The new Constitution of Georgia under which members were elected, has been accepted by Congress. Then, what right has Congress, Gen. Meade or Gov. Bullock at this peculiar juncture to impose new terms? It is a serions reflection upon members to intimate that they hold seats to which they are not eligible; that they have perjured themselves in taking an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Georgia.

On the second day of the session an organization of the two Houses was affected, the Governor duly notified of that fact, and yet his message of a dozen or so lines is withheld until the sixth day. The reasons of this delay the people are inquisitive to know. Ever since their fraudulent election of Speaker in the House, it has been but too apparent that the purpose of the Radicals was, if necessary, to carry their points by the foulest means. They seem to recognize no law but one of brute force, with bayonets always at their command.

The plain English of the matter is they were deceived as to their strength. They could not confidently count on a majority in the Legislature. The 14th amendment must go through. Senators must be elected and nominations confirmed. Danger threatened these. Members counted strong came up weak-kneed. A new subterfuge had to be resorted to. If need be brute force and the military invoked. How should disaster to the party be avoided? "Eligibility;" that was the point. Raise it, suspend or expel enough Democrats to leave the Radicals in a clear majority, when the 14th amendment would glide smoothly through, Executive appointments be confirmed, and Brown, Blodgett & Co. lay hold on the Senatorial prize.

ASSASSINATION OF COLONEL HENRY M. ASHBY.—We understand that a private dispatch reached Atlanta last night, announcing the fact that Col. Ashby has been assassinated at Knoxville. He was shot in the back, while walking down the street, by some party who, at last accounts, had not yet been apprehended. Some thirty of Col. A.'s friends are after the asssassin.

It may be remembered that Col. A. was recently tried for treason against the State of Tennessee and acquitted, after lying in prison and chains for months. He was advised by friends not to remain in Knoxville; but his noble, daring spirit could not brook the idea of coercion. The untimely death of this gallant ex-Confederate officer will be deeply lamented by every true Southerner.

Will Governor Brown undertake to prosecute his murderers?

☞ The following statement which we find in the Rome Commercial, shows the exports from that place for the past twelve months, ending the 30th ult.: Cotton 11,035 bales; wheat 88,930 bushels; flour 1,663.900 pounds; corn 9,969 bushels; pig iron 2,534,001 pounds; rags 56,007 pounds; car wheels 198,300 pounds.

☞ It is said the dying words of men are in keeping with their past lives. According to this Beast Butler's last will be "Spoons."

A PREDICTION FULFILLED.—The following is an extract from a letter written, in 1845, by Hon. J. H. Hammond, of South Carolina, to Thomas Clarkson, Esq., of England. The prediction of the consequences following the abolition of slavery has been remarkably verified, and is becoming more so every day:

Released from their present obligations, their first impulse would be to go somewhere. At first they would seek the towns and rapidly accumulate in squalid groups upon their outskirts. Driven thence by the armed police force which would immediately spring into existence, they would immediately scatter in all directions.—Some bodies of them might wander to the free States, or to the Western wilderness, marking their tracks by their depredations and their corpses. Many would roam wild in our big woods. Many more would seek the recesses of our swamps for secure covert. Few, very few of them, could be prevailed upon to do a stroke of work; none to labor continuously, while a head of cattle, sheep or swine could be found in our ranges, or an ear of corn nodded in our abandoned fields. These exhausted, our folds and poultry yards, barns and storehouses, would become a prey. Finally, our scattered dwellings would be plundered, perhaps burned, and the inmates murdered.

ARRIVAL OF A PAPAL REPRESENTATIVE.—Rev. Mr. Van Dyke, who came on the "City of London," at New York, is bearer of dispatches from the Papal Court to the Ecclesiastical authorities of the United States. He brought the bulls for the consecration of various appointees to the new Sees recently erected in this country at the suggestion of the late National Council held in Baltimore nearly two years ago. Right Reverend Bishop Ryan, who is to fill the See of Buffalo, vacated by the death of the late Bishop Timon, will be consecrated in that city, and the Right Reverend B. J. McQuaid, will be consecrated for the new See of Rochester, at the cathedral in this city early in July. The various other Bishops elect will be consecrated in the different arch dioceses of which they are to be suffragans, with the exception of the Right Reverend William McCloskey, late Rector of the American College, in Rome, and who received Episcopal ordination in that city some time since as the Bishop of Louisville, Ky.

☞ The gold watch and chain of the late ex-President Buchanan are valued at $75.

Grant and Revocation—A Parallel.

Nearly seven hundred years ago, soon after the accession of Richard 1, to the throne of England, a number of Jews thronged from all parts of the kingdom to London, chiefly for the purpose of seeing the coronation of that prince. Intolerance—a sin from which the world yet suffers—was very rife among our half-barbarous ancestors then, and the Jews were forbidden to present themselves on the occasion. A few of them had the temerity to do so in disguise, however, but they were discovered, and the infuriate populace at once arose in their mean might, indiscriminately plundering and murdering the Jews of London. This led to a similar *emeute* at York, where, after having suffered much from the violence of the roughs of that day, the Jews were permitted by the Governor of York Castle to take refuge within that fortalice, whither they removed with their families and effects.

Now it seems that the leaders of the mob were indebted to the Jews, and so, by consent of the Sheriff, who was also probably a borrower, they attacked the castle. But so hideous were their manifestations of ferocity that the Sheriff repented when he saw their cruel impulse, and revoked his order. Nevertheless mob law prevailed.—The Jews were pressed upon in their stronghold until they could hold out no longer, and then, by advice of their chief R bbi, they all, to the number of five hundred, destroyed their wives and children, and then put an end to their own lives.

An edict against the Jews, and a revocation of the edict when popular opinion set in against it, were also marked incidents in the military career of General Grant. There is no evidence, as far as we are aware, that he ever black-mailed the Jews or that he was indebted to them when he drove them from the camp of the army; but in that act we see a curious and instructive proof that the world has not made progress in every direction, after all, and that a leader of American armies in the nineteenth century can be as intolerant, if not as cruel, as a fanatical boor of the twelfth.

The parallel is brief, but it is sufficient to "point a moral," if not to "adorn a tale." The Jews upon whom Grant passed the gratuitous insult in question did not commit suicide to the number of 500, or any other number; but, on the contrary, the act of Grant was a suicidal one for himself, as will doubtless be proven when the votes for the Chief Magistracy come to be counted—and in this we have an antithesis as well as a parallel.—*N. Y. World.*

THE SOUTH GERRYMANDERED FOR GRANT.—We present to-day in the shape of extracts from the pretended Constitutions of the South, certain information of the gravest political importance. Prior to the Presidential election, there is to be, as shown by these extracts, a new registration of voters in the South, under the auspices of the negroized State governments established or to be established in that section by Congress, and it can readily be perceived in the light of this startling circumstance that, if this thing is to be permitted, Grant has the seventy electoral votes as safe as if they had already been announced for him in the House.

In every single one of the pretended Constitutions now ready, nine in number, none having as yet been framed for Texas, there is a provision authorizing the registration, and in Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi and Virginia the condition of registering is expressly declared to be an acceptance by oath of the civil and political equality of all men. In Florida the would-be voter is to swear to support the constitution which contains this same doctrine (Article XIV., sec. 28); and in Georgia, North Carolina, Louisiana and South Carolina the general power of registration carries with it the power to prescribe this, or any other registration oath. How then can there be any fair election in the South under these negroized governments when the carpet-bag men there are not only to say who shall vote, but are also to count the vote when cast. Military elections carried all before them by manipulated majorities of from two to ten thousand, but who can estimate the figures by which carpet-baggers, utterly unrestrained, will carry the South for Grant.—*N. Y. World.*

THE POLITICAL FUTURE OF GEORGIA.—Those who expect to see the Radicals carry this State again are "reckoning without their host." Under Hulbert's manipulation, with all the fraud and rascality which devilish ingenuity could invent, the Radical majority, according to his own showing, was almost seven thousand.

Can that majority be maintained hereafter? Let us see. At the late election there were about twenty thousand men disfranchised who will vote hereafter. There were from ten to fifteen thousand registered voters who falied to vote, because hopeless of accomplishing anything. There were ten thousand men cheated by the vile "relief" swindle, who will now turn upon their betrayers. Add these numbers together, and it will increase the democratic and Conservative vote forty-five thousand. If the Radical vote should not be reduced any, this will give the Democratic and Conservatives a majority of thirty-odd thousand. Deduct thirty-three and a third per cent. "for friction," and the Democratic majority in the State will be upwards of twenty thousand—say, in round numbers, twenty thousand—and it will not fall one below that number. What, then, becomes of Radicalism? It will sink to the deepest shades of that political Hades from whence it sprung, and its whisperers will slink off from the sight of honest men, or, like Peter, curse and swear when charged with having had anything to do with the foul conspiracy!

Let all honest men who have been "rapped in" by the relief swindle, or induced by false representations to join the so-called "Loyal League," save themselves at once by quitting the foul concern.

Thousands have already done so, and are doing it daily.

Part of the honest have crossed the flood,
And part are crossing now.

[*Southern Watchman.*

AN UNKIND CUT.—Regarding the Radicals as the people of the United States, Goldwin Smith was led by his zeal for the extension of suffrage in England to justify and praise the Republicans during the war. His zeal outran his discrimination so far that he was applauded and feted by the Loyal League. Lately, reviewing the whole question, the end and the beginning, calmly and philosophically, and not without a shrewd suspicion of the coming shipwreck of that party, he speaks of the Republican laaders as men of littte knowledge, or none at all, upon the essential principles of human government, but lifted to the purpose by the violent excitement and agitation of the revolutionary times. He graphically compares the history of the party to that of a flood, though not altogether without magnificence at its height, but leaving behind it many wrecks and much filth and slime. The numerous class of Republicans who regarded his opinions with respect will note his expressions of such rapid charge and sober second thought as few men like to record in public, although the candor thus displayed is manly and creditable. Mr. Smith only utters a truth already widely appreciated by a large number of our own citizens who thought with him during the war and are led by the stress of facts and experience to strong conviction similar to his and avow more or less openly.—*New York World.*

☞ General H. U. Grant arrived in Cincinnati last Wednesday afternoon, and was absolutely unnoticed in that city. There was no enthusiastic crowd to cheer him; no committee called on him; he was not serenaded; no occidental Wetmore present a boquet; he was permitted to "cross the river to visit his parents," with no one to molest him or make him afraid, even that he might be asked to—say something. This is more than a mere lack of "enthusiasm;" it is an indication that where Grant is best known he is least honored. For a candidate who is running on his popularity, this new absence of any manifestations in his favor in his own section of the country is indeed significant.—*N. Y. World.*

Condition of the Crops.

In relation to the condition of the crops the Agricultural Department reports an increased acreage in nearly every State. There is no increase in the fall acreage of New England except 4 per cent. in Vermont.

In Pennsylvania the acreage is very slightly engaged, about 3 per cent. for winter wheat. In Delaware a reduction of 7 per cent. appears, while an increase of 9 per cent. is shown in Maryland, 11 in Virginia, 17 in North Carolina, 21 in South Carolina, 11 in Georgia, 10 in Alabama, 53 in Mississippi, 31 in Arkansas, 40 in Tennessee and 30 in West Virginia. In Texas a decrease is shown of 6 per cent., and in Kentucky of 1 per cent. Spring wheat is not grown in the South. The increased average in the West, where the great bulk of the wheat crop of the country is grown, is of peculiar significance. Of the States in which winter wheat is most largely cultivated, Ohio presents an increase of 5 per cent. of that variety, Indiana 10 per cent., and Michigan 17 per cent. In other portions of these States an unusual effort has been made to enlarge the area by spring, showing respectively, 11, 14 and 6 per rent. increase.

In Kansas the increase in winter sown wheat is 25 per cent. An analysis of the Western averages will show a general average of about 11 per cent. increase in the fall sowing, and 28 per cent. in the breadth of spring wheat, altogether, an increase of 18 or 20 per cent. A promise of the best crop ever sown is held out.

One Kentucky correspondent says: "I am compelled now to say that I never, in all my life, saw a greater outcome in wheat, and this remark is applied to all the counties west of the Tennessee river." The damage from rust has been severe in Abbeville District, South Caroltna, and in Boston county, Georgia. The loss from this cause will make the crop lighter than for several years, and more or less complaint is made throughout Virginia and Maryland of the appearance of rust upon the blades, which has affected the stalk but slightly in most cases, and done little damage to the crop. Similar reports have come from parts of Obio and Kentucky.—The weather, which has been so wet during the period of growth, has generally been quite propitious as the period for ripening approached.

About the usual average of rye is reported. Kentucky, Missouri and Minnesota have given increased attention to barley, but most of the other States are either slightly below the average or barely up to it. An increased area in oats, averaging 7 per cent. for the entire country, is reported.

Delaware and Wisconsin are the only States failing to give increased average in pasturage.

The appearance of apple blossoms was unusually late on the Atlantic coast.

In the central part of the West the bloom of orchards was not generally abundant. It was small on the Atlantic coast between New York and Georgia, with the single exception of apples. West of the Mississippi was large, and in some localities excessive.

THE RADICAL NOMINEE.—Up to this time the nomination of Grant by the Radical party has failed to elicit the slightest enthusiasm either at the North or at the South. His newspapers keep up a fusilade against the Democratic party, and are filled with falsehoods and abuse of the South. But we hear of no meetings and great speeches in favor of the military candidate. The truth is, the people of the United States are sick of military rule, and disgusted with the enactments of the brothel at Washington. The nominee of the New York Convention will be overwhelmingly elected. The platform strikes the country with tremendous force. It is everywhere accepted as the very doctrine the people want.. Grant and his Southern satraps, his freedmens' bureau, his trials of civilians by drum head court martials, his colonels and second lieutenants deposing lawful Governors and Judges, will go by the board. A grand and powerful effort is to bo mape to restore the Constitution and the Union.—*Macon Journal and Messenger.*

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN IN AUGUST.—The great celestial phenomenon of a total eclipse of the sun, which will be visible longer than any other eclipse observed in historical times, and which takes place on the 18th of August, still occupies the attention of the learned societies of Europe. Besides those astronomers whom, on a former occasion, we mentioned as joining the English and French expeditions, we now find the names of some remarkable men in Germany, who have been authorized to make a visit to our antipodes, or to that neighborhood, at least, to observe the eclipse. Mr. Engelman, of Leipzig, Dr. Tietjen, of Berlin, and professor Sparer, of Anclam, are ordered to Bombay; while Drs. Zenker and Vogel accompany the expedition to Aden as photographers. Dr. Thiele, the assistant astronomer of the observatory of Bonn, on the Rhine, has started already to Masulipatan in the East Indies. Whether or not American astronomers are going to join any of the expeditions, we do not know. The time from now to the middle of August is not too long for a journey to the East Indies.

☞ In the recent address of Mr. Amos Lawrence, before the Cotton Spinners' and Planters' Association, it was stated that the production of cotton cloth increased 76 per cent, between the years 1850 and 1860, making it in that year 46¼ yards for every individual of the land. There are now in this country above 6,400,000 spindles. During the past winter these have averaged a daily product of 4¾ skeins—24 to the paund—or 16,000 bales of cotton of 460 pounds per week, which is 132,000 bales per year. This is higher than the average, despite dull times. Some years ago we manufaatured one-seventh of the cotton produced in the United States; now we manufacture one-third, and whenever we begin again to export cotton goods, as we did in 1860, the manufacturers will require much more.

THE NEGRO RACE DISAPPEARING.—If there is now any doubt that in a few years the negro race is to become extinct, a glance at the statistics of death throughout the Southern States since the close of the war ought effectually remove it. During the six months ending June 30, there were 494 interments in the cemeteries of this city. Of these, three hundred and thirty-nine were colored, and one hundred and fifty-five were whites, showing a mortality among the blacks more than double that of the whites. Of the total number of whites and blacks interred, two hundred and sixty-five were females and two hund red and twenty-nine were males.—*Nashville Banner.*

☞ Very little pure wine or brandy is now to be had in France. Real brandy is nearly unknown to the classes that like it most. It is composed from strong alcohol, distilled with fecula—colored, sweetened, and made twenty years old, in ten minutes—so as to deceive the most expert connoiseure. The Government inspectors confine themselves to preventing as much as possible the addition of noxious and dangerous substances. The disposition to drunkenness seems to increase in the lower classes with the scarcity of unadulterated beverages.

☞ George Betts, one of the Columbus prisoners, who has turned State's evidence, is accused by his own father of being a worthless vagabond and not to be believed on oath. His father also says that it can be proved that George was at home dead drunk on the night of the assassination of Ashburn, and that he has been suborned and his own testimony will convict him of perjury.

☞ The last Presidential platform of the Democratic party, declared the war for the Union to be a "failure." What will the new platform contain on that subject?—*N. Y. Times.*

The same.

☞ A lot of tobacco was sold in Lynchburg, Virginia, a few days since at $250 per hundred.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Deficiency Bill.

Carpet-Bag Senators of Louisiana.

Southern Legislatures.

Louisiana Adopts the Fourteenth Amendment.

Ratification Demonstrations

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Adjournment by the 20th instant is probable. Both houses are holding night sessions.

Senate.—The bill authorizing a bridge over the Mississippi, at Rock Island, limiting the cost to one million, passed.

Bills authorizing sales of ten millions per month until the gold is reduced to forty millions, and regarding the Electoral College, were discussed until recess.

House.—The Deficiency bill, involving two and a half millions, passed.

Additional compensation to clerks defeated. The South has no interest in the bill beyond reconstruction deficiencies heretofore reported.

The balance of the session was devoted to private bills until recess.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—Kellogg, Senator for the long term, is from Illinois; Harris, short term, is last from Wisconsin.

The Senate, yesterday, passed the House resolution ratifying the fourteenth amendment; immediately afterward it passed finally the Metropolitan Police bill.

This morning's papers announce the names of the police commissioners already appointed.

Four of the supposed filibusters arrested at Livingston last week were bonded to answer. The balance were discharged yesterday by commissioners Weller and Austin.

A Texas special says the the question of division of the State was indefinitely postponed. The subject of the cession of El Passo to the United States is set for Saturday.

Varnell introduced a resolution requiring a residence of five years as a necessary qualification for the Legislature and seven years for Congress.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 10.—The Legislative business is unimportant. The House is engaged in completing its organization.

In the Senate a petition to Congress for the removal of disabilities was tabted. Notices of various bills were given. Adjourned till Monday.

AUGUSTA, July 10.—Grand and enthusiastic demonstration to-night in honor of Seymour and Blair. A large procession of firemen and citizens with transparencies and music are marching through the streets. Private residences and stores illuminated, guns are firing, bondfires and a general display of fireworks, making one of the grandest and most enthusiastic demonstrations ever witnessed in this city. Everything is passing off orderly.

LAGRANGE, GA., July 10.—There is an immense Democratic demonstration here to-night. Cannons are firing. The nominations are satisfactory. The Conservative men are jubilant.

CHARLESTON, July 10.—Ex-Gov. James L. Orr has published an address to the people of the State, reviewing his administration and presenting reasons which influenced his public conduct, and advising a future policy. He says it would have been wise for the white people to accept reconstruction acts, and that if the new Constitution is obnoxious, it is the fault of the intelligent white men who took no part in the Convention election. He again avows himself in favor of qualified colored suffrage. He says it is idle to expect any relief in regard to universal suffrage from the Democratic party. If the Southern Governments in 1871, are declared void, the States will be left in a condition of anarchy. If the Supreme Court declares them unconstitutional, he asks what Constitutions will be in force, and what officers reinstated? He says that we should depend on ourselves only, and speaks of the harmony which existed between himself and the District Commander. In conclusion he says the principles and purposes avowed by his successor, Gov. Scott, with reference to the interests of the State, are wise and patriotic, and invites the people to give his administration a full and fair trial before condemnation.

LONDON, July 10.—The House of Lords passed the Irish Reform Bill.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10—Cotton firm; middlings 32 1-2; sales 20; receipts net 96; total 250. Receipts for the week net 344; total 668; exports, coastwise, 443; sales 1,383; stock on hand 6,280.

Sterling 53¼a55¼; New York sight ⅜c premium. Flour firm — superfine 7 50; corn firmer 92 1-2a1 00; oats firm at 72 1-2; pork firmer at 29¼; bacon firmer—shoulders 13¼, clear sides 17¼; lard firm—tierce 18, keg 20.

MOBILE, July 10.—Sales of cotton none; middlings nominally 30 1-2; receipts 4, exports 1197. Advices from the interior report the cotton plant small though well filled with bolls. Sales for the week 750, receipts 22; exports — to Great Britain, coastwise 1,646; stock on hand, by actual count, packing cotton samples, etc., 6,232.

GALVESTON, July 10.—Receipts of cotton for the week 230, exports to New York 718, stock 490; good ordinary 19 1-2.

NEW YORK, July 10—Cotton heavy—sales 1,400 at 32 1-2; some sales at 32. Flour—State and Western drooping, Southern common to fair extra 9a10 1-2. Wheat-new Southern amber to fair extra 2 42a2 52; corn less active and 1c lower; oats 1c lower; rum 28a28¼; lard, kettle, 18a18 1-2; groceries dull; turpentine 4 34; rosin 2 75a7 1-2; freights quiet—cotton steam 3-16.

Governments closed firm at 62, coupons 13¼; Tennessee 6's 71 1-2, new 70; North Carolina 75¼, new 74; Virginia new 57¾; Georgia 7's 94; gold 40¼; sterling 10¾; Southern bonds strong and higher.

CINCINNATI, July 10—Flour firmer; corn firmer, ear 87a88; whisky firm—bond 35; mess pork 28 1-2, shoulders 13, sides 17; lard 17¼.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—General market dull and unchanged.

North Carolina Ex. coupons 73 bib; Virginia new 57 bid, 58 asked.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, July 10.—Finances unchanged.

FRANKFORT.—Bonds 77 1-2.

LIVERPOOL, July 10—Evening.—Cotton quiet and steady, sales 10,000 bales; tallow 43a46; sugar firm

☞ Virginia crops are for the most part causes of hearty thanksgiving.

To Flour Dealers.

WE are now running the **City Mills** and are prepared to furnish the BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, at the very lowest market rates.
Can, also, furnish BRAN in any quantity.
july10-d1m W. G. PETERS & CO.

IS YOUR LIFE INSURED?

I am **AGENT** for the
EQUITABLE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
one of the
Best and Most Popular Companies
in New York City.
G. W. ADAIR,
No. 5 Railroad Block, Peachtree st., Atlanta, Ga.,
Opposite National Hotel.
july10 d1w

A Farm for Sale.

THIS farm is located 4 miles south of this placd, in Dogwood Valley. The location of this farm, the many find Springs, the Orchard, the Vineyard, the Grove and Yard around the House, the Fine Clover Field and Meadow Lands, and it being in and of the best vallies for Good Society Good Schools, Good Churches and so Healthy, makes it

One of the Most Desirable Places in North Georgia.

IT CONTAINS FOUR HUNDRED AND TEN ACRES—PRICE $4,500.

Or I will sell half for $2,500. TERMS CASH.
For further particulars write to Tunnel Hill, Ga.
July5-d2w J. C. AUSTIN.

Special Notices.

ATTENTION MECHANICS!—THE regular monthly meeting of the Mechanics Loan and Building Association will be held this, Saturday, evening, 11th instant, at the office of J. N. Williams, Whitehall street, opposite John Ryan's store. Look sharp!
L. C WELLS, Pres't.
S. W. GRUBB, Sec'y. jy11-1t

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION
CALLED BY THE
STATE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
WILL MEET
IN ATLANTA,
On Thursday, July 23, 1868.
The several counties will do well to elect their delegates at an early day.

NOTICE.— GATE CITY LOAN AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION will meet this, Friday night, at the office of J. N. Williams, opposite John Ryan's store. Payments may be made during the day at the Atlanta National Bank. By order of the President.
july 10-d1 N. R. FOWLER, Sec'y.

☞ SOUTHERN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Athens, Ga., incorporated in 1847. Assets May 1st, 1868, $335,230.98. Dividend of past year 20 per cent. Dividend scrip No. 1 to 5 inclusive paid in CASH. Dividend Scrip No. 1 to 8 inclusive taken for insurance—all at par, except No. 7, which was issued in June, 1864, and will be taken at 25 per centum of its nominal value.
Dwellings made a specialty.
W. P. PATTILLO, Agent.
Office in first room up stairs in Railroad Block.
june 16—d2awth&sulm

☞ TEN BALES FACTORY YARNS,
FOR SALE BY
PHILLIPS & FLANDERS,
Who have also a good stock of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, which they offer at very low prices,
Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.
july3—d10t

☞ GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY, Augusta, Ga., June 19, 1868.—BUSINESS TICKETS, entitling the holder to ride One Thousand Miles on the Georgia Railroad and Branches, and on the Macon and Augusta Railroad, can be had for Twenty-Five Dollars, on application to J. A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.
Ministers of the Gospel traveling on these roads from point to point, on Ministerial duty, will be furnished with authority by the Station Agents, to travel at HALF RATES,
E. W. COLE,
General Superintendent.
☞ Atlanta, Milledgeville, Athens, Covington, Madison, Greensboro, Washington and Sparta papers copy daily 30 and weekly 5 times.
june23–d1m

NOTHING
WILL BE LEFT
UNDONE

WHICH untiring energy and plenty of means can do, to keep the subscriber's store the best place to buy

BOOTS & SHOES,
LEATHER
AND
SHOE FINDINGS,
—AT—

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. Quick sales, small profits, increasing business, are hackneyed terms, but they exactly express the condition of things in Rawson's building, coner Whitehall and Hunter streets.

Just Received for Retail:
Ladies' Fine Serge Silk Gore GAITERS,
Ladies' Fine Serge Crescent BALMORALS,
Misses' Fine Calf CONGRESS GAITERS,
Misses' Fine Calf BALMORALS,
Misses' Fine Calf JERSEY TIES,
Misses' Fine Calf OXFORD TIES,
Misses' Fine Calf Stitched BOOTS.

For Wholesale:
Ladies', Gents', Misses', Youths' and Children's Shoes of all kinds and qualities. Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, Harness Leather, Calf Skins, &c.
I. T. BANKS,
Rawson's Building,
july 10 Cor. Whitehall and Hunter sts.

THE CAMPAIGN.

1868.

WE ARE ABOUT entering upon the most important political campaign that has ever agitated the American Republic. "It is true that," says the Louisville Journal, one of the best papers on the continent, "in the issue of this gigantic struggle the people of the South are so far interested that their existence as a free and prosperous people depends upon the defeat of the radical conspirators against the liberties of us all.

With the nomination of a ticket by the National Democratic Convention, which assembles in New York on the Fourth of July, the canvass will open actively on both sides, and for four months thereafter the progress of events will be all important to the least of American citizens.

In this great conflict the Press will play a part hitherto unexampled in the annals of political warfare. Already it takes the place of the orator who must rely upon its columns to reach a great number of people. Its business will be to embody the spirit and to report the progress of events, and that journal is most efficient which best fills this great mission."

The Proprietors of THE CONSTITUTION are determined to make it rank among the first newspapers in the South, and second to none as a representative organ of the times, and the party whose cause it espouses. Its size will be enlarged as patronage increases; its Editorial management will advance in dignity and strength as the paper progresses in influence and power. And neither labor nor money will be spared in the firm resolve to conduct it on the most enterprising and liberal basis.

With this simple, but honest, statement of its views and objects, the readers attention is called to the low rates of

THE CONSTITUTION
FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The campaign will last a little over four months, and the Proprietors propose to furnish the Daily paper to subscribers, for that period, at the following rates;

Single Copy	$ 3 00
Ten Copies (same Post-Office)	27 50
Twenty Copies (same Post-Office)	50 00
Thirty Copies " " "	70 00
Forty Copies " " "	90 00
Fifty Copies " " "	100 00

These prices are as low as such a paper as THE CONSTITUTION can possibly be run, and its friends will not ask it cheaper.

Address THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

Specimen copies sent free on application.

GEORGIA, HARALSON COUNTY.
WHEREAS, Zebulon P. Duke, administrator on the estate of John Duke, late of said county, deceased, having made application to me for letters of dismission from said deceased's estate;
These are, therefore, to give notice to all concerned, kindred and creditors to appear at my office within the time prescribed by law and file their objection, if any they have, why said letters should not be granted the applicant.
Given under my hand and official signature, this January 8, 1868.
JAMES H. WILLIAMS, Ordinary.
Jan18—w6m Printer's fee $4.50

The Constitution.

A LIVE DEMOCRATIC NEWSPA

Two Editions per D

The success which has attended this paper thus far has no parallel in the h of journalism in Georgia. The dem both the Morning and Evening Editi large, and the *bona fide* subscription THE CONSTITUTION is to-day equal to of any other paper in this of country. In order to merit a con tion of the favor with which we have met, we shall spare neither expense in making THE CONSTITUTI that a *live* newspaper should be. the session of the Legislature we have competent reporters on the sp a faithful account will be given that transpires in both branch that body We hope to have day's report in the

AFTERNOON EDITION,

and thus furnish the news TEN OR TW HOURS earlier than it can be had the regular morning issue.

TELEGRAPHIC NE

This feature of THE CONSTITUTI we design shall be as complete as p The evening edition will contain al graphic news, political and comm matter that comes to hand by 3½ o'

The Commercial Departm

Will be edited with great care and a and will not only contain a full mark port of Atlanta, but of all the prin American cities, both telegraphi otherwise. As an

ADVERTISING MEDIU

for the merchants of Atlanta, as w those of distant parts, who desire to the large and increasing trade of thi tion, THE CONSTITUTION offers superi cilities. Our terms will be found re able.

We would take this occasion to re merchants and others of Augusta, Sa nah, Charleston, Macon, Columbus, C tanooga, Nashville, and other points that we have an advertising medium to any in the State. The Merchants, P duce and Provision dealers of Louis Cincinnati and St. Louis, having alre large trade in this section, we would mind them of the importance to the keeping their business prominently be our dealers. As a Tobacco Market, Atl is now, perhaps, the MOST EXTENS ONE, with larger and better stocks th any city South of Virginia, and with eye to this fact, the North Carolina Virginia manufacturers would do w consult our columns. *Atlanta is* first class market for the *sale of co* yarns, osnaburgs, sheetings and shirting and in this connection, we would a mind our own *merchants* that the c tion of our paper is rapidly extendi every nook and corner of the State as into portions of other States.

The Time to Subscribe!

In addition to the above advantag force of which no one will dispute, At is now the Capitol of Georgia, will hereafter be a point of culiar interest to Georgians e where. There is no better time tha for persons in want of a

STAUNCH DEMOCRATIC JOUR

to send in their names. We ask the to come forward and sustain an ente so laudable, and if with an able co editors, reporters, &c., we fail to mak

THE CONSTITUTION

a paper in every particular worth public support we shall not co if that support fails to come.

THE EVENING EDITION is issued particularly for the benefit of p living on the several lines of r leading out from Atlanta, but will be in the hands of newsboys at 4 o'clock evening, and at our counting-room. who desire to do so, can purchase it.

THE MORNING EDITION will be ci ted in the city at sunrise, and will paper parties at remote points w Subscribers, however, may deter themselves which of the two pape will take.

See terms in another place, and your orders.

CAREY W. STYLES & C

Albany Tri-Weekly New
A Democratic Jour
PUBLISHED AT ALBANY, GA
BY STYLES & EVA
Has a large and increasing circ Southern and Southwestern Geor offers peculiar inducements for patronage in that section.

THE NEW

has, heretofore, been active, energ zealous in the cause of Democr Constitutional Liberty, and the be no abatement of its labors—no of principle.
TERMS: $5 per annum.
THOS. A. E. EVANS
June23-tf

ATLANTA AGEN
FOR THE SALE OF
GROVER & BAKER SEWING MAC
One door above National Hote
ATLANTA, GA., L. B. DA
July9-w1m

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.
WHEREAS, Joseph Willis, administ the estate of Joseph Wallace, decease sents in his petition duly filed that h discharged his said trust and is entitl mission:
This is, therefore, to cite and admon sons concerned, to file their objections, with the time allowed by law, why le mission should not be granted the app
Witness the Hon. Daniel Pittman, O and for sai. county, this 21st Jan. 1868.
JNO. T. COOPER, Depu
Jan24—w6m Printer's fe

The Daily Constitution.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,000!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JULY 11, 1868.

THE CITY.

OUR AGENTS.

A. A. OMBERG, News Dealer, is our authorized Agent at Rome, Ga.

Traveling Agents for the Constitution.

The following gentlemen are authorized to solicit business and receive money for THE CONSTITUTION: Col. W. W. BOYD, JOHN L. BRIDGES, of Macon; Mr. DAVID A. WALKER, Mr. JOHN T. HALL. Mr. HENRY J. NEVILLE, of Macon.

CAMPAIGN PAPERS.—Phillips and Crew, under National Hotel, offer the following inducements to regular purchasers of daily and weekly papers during the first session of Legislature and coming Presidential campaign:

New York Tribune, Herald, World and Times—35c per week, or $1 50 per month, (26 numbers.)

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Baltimore Home Journal, New York Ledger, New York Weekly, LaCrosse Democrat, Metropolitan Record—at 90c per quarter. Cash invariably in advance.

A choice variety of stationery always in store. july3-eod2w

FOR RENT.—W. H. BROTHERTON HAS A Boarding House, on Whitehall street, for rent. He also has the Cheapest Goods in the city. Hoop Skirts for 10 cents. Congress Gaiters for $1 25
july 9 dtf

ASHBURN TRAGEDY.

Trial of the Columbus Prisoners.

TENTH DAY.

MCPHERSON BARRACKS, July 10, 1868.

Court met at 10 o'clock, A. M., pursuant to adjournment.

The balance of Miss Wooddie Shepherd's testimony was read in her hearing, when the following correction was made by that lady, to wit;

"It was either in December or January that Dr. Kirkscey went to board at the hotel in Columbus."

Governor Brown desired to ask witness a question. The President suggested it would be proper for the Court to propound it. Gov. Brown said that the same privilege had been extended to the other side in the case of the witness Betts. It was decided that the puestion should be put to the witness through the Court. Gov. Brown wrote it and the Court propoundod it.

By the Court.—Has any one suggested to you to make any correction in your testimony since you were examined?

Answer.—No one has suggested to me to make any corrections.

Question.—As the corrections made by you refer to several points in which your testimony and that of your mother differ, have you conversed with your mother about your testimony?

Ans.—I have not conversed with my mother about my testimony.

Ques.—Have you conversed with any one about your testimony since it was given.

Ans.—I have conversed with no one in referecce to my testimony since it was given.

[Reporter ventures to suggest that the Prosecution did not gain anything in this little dialogue.]

Mrs. Moore sworn—By Mr. Moses for the Defense—I reside in Columbus, Ga., on the suburbs, in Winton; my father, mother, sisters, brother-in-law, brothers and two cousins live in the same house with me; I remember the night on which A. was killed; don't know the day of the month; I remember it by several of the family being sick; that night I had a headache; next morning a servant came in and told me that A. was killed; several others of the family were also sick—my sister's baby, my cousin and my little brother; little brother had the toothache; Dr. K.'s child was threatened with croup; I sent for a dose of morphine that night to Dr. K. by my sister, Wooddie *Shepherd*; I took the medicine—did not sleep any; had no conversaation with Dr. K. next morning about the medicine: I thought it was morphine, but heard afterwards it was quinine. Dr. K's room is the next room to mine; I could hear a noise from one room to the other, but could not hear what was said; the female members of my family did not sleep alone. When Dr. K went out at night, Mrs. K. never remained alone. It was her habit to send for some member of the family. It was occasional. I do not mean to say that she slept by herself when Dr. K. was away. I mean that whenever he was absent, she sent for some member of the family to stay with her. I had not been asleep long before I went for medicine. I had a severe headache. No one could have gone out of the house that night without my knowing it, because I could have heard the noise. Dr. K. did not go out of the house that night. He spent part of the evening in my room.

By Governor Brown for the Prosecution.—Don't know what time we ate supper that night. We had no time-piece. Our usual time was between 7 and 8 o'clock. I do not recollect whether we took supper that night about the usual time. I supped with the family that night. Dr. K. was at supper. After supper, I went to my room. Dr. K. went to my room a few moments after supper. Don't know how long he remained there—about an hour or more, I think. He left my room about 10 o'clock, and went to his room; did not see him any more that night; about half an hour after he left my room I went to sleep; no means of knowing how long I slept. A few moments after supper, my sister, who has just been examined, came to my room. She stayed there about an hour or more; she then went to Dr. K.'s room; don't know how long she stayed in Dr. K.'s room; I next saw her in my own room; it was after she had been asleep; I called her to my room; she was in the adjoining room when she answered my call; her room joins mine and Dr Kirkscey's; she was in the lower room; that was her room. Don't know whether she went through my room or not. A door opens from my room into my sister's room. There is a door from each room on the hall. My door was left partially open when I went to sleep; I mean the door into the hall; when I called my sister the door between my room and my sister's room was not open; after she went to Dr. K. and brought me the medicine she was in my room perhaps a half hour; she then went to her room; did not see her any more that night; mother was in Dr. K.'s room early in the evening; afterwards she went to her own room; don't know what time she left Dr K.'s room and went to her own; don't know whether she was in Dr. K.'s room any more that night. I am easy to wake; a person could not walk across that hall, with shoes on, at night without waking me; a person could not have opened a door or window that night without waking me; heard no door or window open after I first retired that night; I include the inner as well as the outer door; a person could not have called in the house without waking me; I heard no call; don't know what time mother retired to bed; heard no more of mother that night after I had retired and went to sleep. My cousin has been sleeping with my younger sister for the last six months; in the absence of Dr. K. my sister, Wooddie Shepherd, usually slept with her; don't recollect that any other member of the family slept with her in his absence. It was not possible that a window could have been raised and Dr. K. have gone out without my knowledge that night. I am so positive that Dr. K. was there that night, because after hearing of the arrests in Columbus, we were all trying to locate the male members of the family. I did not suspect that a member of our family was to be arrested; it is not our habit to locate them the next day after an arrest; I don't recollect that I ever before heard of a gentleman being arrested in Columbus; did not suspect what Dr. K. was arrested for; I supposed that he was arrested as a prominent Democrat, and that they would try to implicate him in the murder of A.; never heard that he was accused of any connection with it; I know that he is now accused; when he was brought up here I supposed he was suspected by the military of being implicated in the murder. I never heard that that was the reason of his first arrest; heard they did not know what he was arrested for; heard of the arrest of Mr. Bedell, Mr. Chipley, Bobt. Grimes and others, about that time; supposed that on account of their being Democrats they were arrested as being implicated in the murder of Ashburn. On the evening of Dr. K.'s first arrest, we talked the first time about locating him. Do not know how long it was after A.'s murder. Mother said she could testify that Dr. K. was at home on the night of A.'s murder, because she was in his room off and on that night. I stated I could hear the voices in the room that night, but could not tell who they were; I heard my mother say that she was in the room; heard a murmuring of voices but could not distinguish who they were. We all spoke of locating him that night, my sister Wooddie in particular, and mother. Sister Wooddie said that she was in the room about the time they supposed A. was killed—sometime between 12 and 1. My sister said she had heard the chickens crowing and supposed it was after midnight. I supposed it was that time. I was not asleep; I called her and sent her for morphine. I supposed it was between the hours of 12 and 1, because the chickens had crowed for midnight, and it was some time after that, perhaps a half hour. We did not try to locate Dr. K. that night. Nothing was said in the family the day after A.'s death, about locating him; nothing was said about it till after his first arrest. I am confident that I am not mistaken. I also attempted to locate my brother and all the male members of the family that night, because they were arresting gentlemen—not ladies. I did not know about their arresting ladies and children. There was no talk about the probability of arresting ladies and children. Andrew and Albert are the brothers we tried to locate. Andrew was in his room; we knew it becase his room was opening into the hall, and he very seldom went out at night. Andrew is fifteen or sixteen years of age. I did not suppose there was any danger of his arrest on account of A.'s murder. Albert is younger than Andrew; he is fourteen years old, I think; did not know but what they might arrest him; he also was in his room; they were not leading Democrats—too young. I thought all who were in favor of Democrats might be arrested; did not try to locate my father, because he never goes out at night at all; most of the talk was about locating Dr. K ; he was the only one of the family who had been arrested. The evening of his arrest we tried to locate him; don't know what time of day he was arrested. I heard it about 6 o'clock, P. M. Did not hear what he was arrested for; supposed, after his arrest, that as he was a prominent Democrat they might try to implicate him in the murder of A.; that was my supposition the next day. My mother was present at the conversation next day; also Mrs. Kirkscey, Miss Winn; don't recollect whether sister Wooddie was present; we had been speaking of it ever since the arrest.—Don't remember whether sister Wooddie was ever present when it was spoken of; mother was present because she was speaking of it herself; don't know who first mentioned the death of A. in the family; my mother was there then; first heard of the death of A. the morning after it occurred; one of the servants told me; I was the first to hear it; I told the rest of the family; it was directly after breakfast—about 8 o'clock; mother was in my room; I was in the hall; I told my mother of it; don't know where sister Wooddie was then; she was at home; she generally spends her mornings in study; I hardly ever see her during the day except at meals; my brothers were at school; by the other members of the family I mean my mother, father, cousins and sister—Mrs. K.; the murder of A. created no excitement in the family; we all said we were glad he was dead; don't recollect about my brother's joining us; the female members of the family were glad to hear of A.'s death; at that time Dr. K. had left for town or some place; next saw him that evening when he came home to tea; he spoke of A.'s death and regretted that he was killed, saying that it was so near the election it would be likely to create excitement among the negroes; the females were glad to hear of it because he was a radical.

By Governor Brown.—Do the female members of your family desire the death of all the radicals? Ans. We do. [This question was objected to by Major Moses, but the witness preferred to answer it.]

By Mr. Moses for the Defense—You do not mean by a radical a person merely differing in political opinions with democrats? Ans. No, I mean a scallawag; I mean by a scallawag, those who try to excite negroes against us. Question. Are you not apprehensive that the class of people whom you call scallawags may excite an insurrection among the negroes and kill the women and children, and is it not alone to this class of persons you refer when you say that you wish the radicals were dead?

The Judge Advocate objected to the question and the President directed that the witness should not answer until the court could decide. Court retired.

On returning the Judge Advocate announced that the objection had been overruled. The witness then answered "Yes, it is."

The Court here retired to consider the following proposition from the counsel for the defense, to wit: Witness having answered the question before the Judge Advocate could possibly present it to the court, the defense withdraws its objection to the following question: "Did the ladies of your family desire the death of all the Radicals?"

Defense requires that the answer to the subsequent question shall remain a part of the record.

On the return of the Court it was announced by the Judge Advocate that both questions and their answers would remain on the record.

Edward Shepherd sworn.—By the Defense—My age is 13 years; I was at home the night of the A. murder; having the toothache I went into the Dr.'s room to get something to put into it; I know it was the night A. was murdered because next morning, when I went to school, we went down to see the dead body, and my face was swollen up. When I went to Dr. K.'s room for the medicine the Dr. himself came to the door and gave it to me; I went through mother's room and asked her whether it was too much or not I wdnt to sleep a little before morning; not right afterwards. I had not been to sleep before I took the medicine; went to bed about 10 o'clock or some time after. Before I went to Dr. K.'s room I had laid in bed about 2½ hours. I was in much pain.

By Gov. Brown for the Proscution.—Has the Dr. K. a horse and buggy? Yes, sir, he has a white horse—entirely white—a middle sized horse; don't know his age. The Dr. practices medicine; he drives this horse regularly in his practice; his buggy is a common one; it has a top; it is a tolerable new buggy; Dr. K. usually travels in it when he goes to town and back—usually every day; we eat supper at our house about 7 or 8 o'clock; not often as late as 9; frequently as late as 8 o'clock; do not recollect what time we eat supper that night; Dr. K. was at supper; no one else but the family was present; Dr. K. went nowhere after supper, as I know of; do not know, when he went to bed; mother was in her room; do not know when she retired; she was up after she retired; she was up when I came to her room to show her the medicine; do not know what time of night it was; I had not been to sleep before that; she put the medicine in my tooth; it was morphine; I heard nothing more of mother that night after I went to my room; I stayed in my room by the fire a while; do not know whether Dr. K. stayed there all that night or not; next morning I saw him first at breakfast; Dr. K.'s room is on the right hand side of the hall, first room—four windows in it—two of them open into a piazza; I do not know whether or not the Doctor could have got up and gone out without my knowing it; I heard that A. was killed next morning when I got to school, about 10 o'clock; I took breakfast at home before I left for school; did not hear mother or Mrs. Moore speak of it before I went to school; I went to see A.'s body at 12 o'clock, when all the boys were going down town, and I went with them; I first heard his death spoken of at home that night; Dr. K. was at home that night; do not know whether he was present when I heard A.'s death discussed or not; it was discussed, I think, at the table at supper; Dr. K took supper with the family that night; all took supper at once. What was said about A.'s death, at the time, in the family when Dr. K was present and in his hearing? [Mr. Moses objected to the witness answering the question. Governor Brown said he would prefer withdrawing the question, which was done by the consent of the parties.]

The family were talking about the arrest of Mr. Bedell, and they said they could prove that Dr. K. was at home that night. I spoke of it myself. I told them I could prove that Dr. K. was there the night that A. was murdered. He may not have been there the first part of the night after supper. He may have gone to see some of his patients. I don't remember whether he went in his buggy, or how long after night he started, or when he got back. He was in his room when I went after the medicine. Don't know positively whether he did go or not. He has many calls at night to see patients. Don't know whether he had many calls at that time. He was called at night to see patients oftener than once a week. It has been the case all this year while he was at home. He and his wife boarded awhile in town the first part of the year. Since they returned from the hotel, he has had frequent calls at night. We have some severe dogs at home. Nobody can come in the yard after supper. That is one of the reasons why I know that persons call for Dr. K. often to go to see his patients. I am not mistaken about his having many calls to see patients on his return from the hotel. The night before A. was killed, he was at home at supper. He went to town to attend Masonic meetings sometimes at night. He was frequently gone at night when I did not know where he had gone. I don't know when he usually returned at night after going out. I am easy to wake. I don't recollect hearing the dogs bark the night that A. was killed. They don't bark often at night, unless some one is about.—They bark at the slightest noise—the raising of windows. Don't always bark when windows are raised, unless it is late at night. They stay at my window and wake me up sometimes barking when mother is up in her room. The barking of the dogs wake me. I hear mother raise the window, and they still bark.—When the family retire at night, Sister Wooddie usually fastens the windows. Mother goes with her sometimes to hold the candle. Mother sometimes fastens them herself, when sister is sick; sister Wooddie is not very often sick. The night A. was killed she closed the windows; she went through my room to do it; she goes all over the house and closes them herself; don't know whether she closed the windows in Dr. K.'s room that night or not. She goes into the rooms of other members of the family to close the windows. We thought it necessary to wake Dr. K. that night because they were taking up prominent Democrats. Mr. Bedell was the first I heard of being taken. I have no opinion of how long it was after A.'s death that Dr. K. was first taken. Nothing was said about locating any other member of the famil except Dr. K. Father is an old gentleman; my brother is two or three years older than I; nothing was said about locating him or me. They were taking up the other Democrats, and we thought they might take up any one; I did not hear anything said in the family about arresting women and children; I don't ksow that I would have heard it if anything had been said about it.

By the Court.—Did you have the toothache before that night? Sometimes before. Was your face swollen before that night? It was not—that was the worst of it. How many days was your face swollen after you had the toothache that night? About a day and a half. They were talking about the taking up of Mr. Bedell and the democrats, and they thought they would see whether they could remember whether Dr. K. was at home; don't remember what was said about the killing of A.; they were talking about seeing how he was off or at home. It was a front tooth that ached me that night; I have not had it pulled out Can you show the Court the unsound tooth and show the cavity to-day? I can (witness stepped around to Dr. Milhau, a member of the Court and exhibited the unsound tooth.)

Court then adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

QUERY.—How is it that General Dunn, a Federal General, can afford to be polite, considerate and gentlemanly to the lady witnesses for the defense in the trial of the Columbus prisoners, while Gov. Brown, a Southern man, the hero of Pulaski and once an honored Chief Magistrate of this old Commonwealth is abrupt, domineering, insulting and ungentlemanly—the very reverse of General Dunn?

"PEACE AND GOOD WILL."—In the Senate chamber, yesterday, just previous to the Senate being called to order, a ludicrous scene presented itself by the impudent mulatto Bradley attempting to "socialize" with some very distinguished legal gentlemen who happened to be present as spectators of the Senate's proceedings. With head erect and smiling face, Aaron brazenly approached them, and, with many bows, and in a truly sycophantic style, he "forced" a recognition. Among others, Hon. Hiram Warner was afflicted with his uncalled for presence. The Judge, like the true gentleman that he is, quietly submitted to the "boring," extending the usual salutations, incident to meetings among gentlemen.

This demonstration, on the part of Aaron, was evidently intended to practically illustrate his religious axiom of the "Lion and the Lamb;" but his logic was not strengthened thereby if he was "playing lion," as every observer of the scene was forcibly impressed with the "Sheepishness" of Aaron's looks while standing beside one of Georgia's most gifted sons and ablest jurists. Aaron's idea that a white man is almost as good as a negro seemed to gain favor by this comparison.

CHARLESTON, July 10.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 31¾; no sales; receipts 81 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 10.—Cotton quiet, and weak, middlings 31; sales 58 bales; receipts to-day 396 bales; receipts of the week 152 bales; exports 2,067. bales coastwise; stock 3 537 bales.

WILMINGTON, July 10.—Spirits of Turpentine advanced, 39; New York casks 39½. Rosin firm; strained 1 40; No. 2, 2 00; No. 1, 3 00; pale 3 75. Tar 2 10.

THE WAY THE RADS GOT UP A NEGRO DEMONSTRATION ON THE GE-LORIOUS 4TH.—"The wicked worketh a deceitful work." A party of our colored population desiring to spend the 4th of July quietly and pleasantly away from the dust and turmoil of our busy city, made arrangements to spend the day in a neighboring town. Many had set their hearts upon the trip, in the fond anticipation of a "pleasant time." But, alas! for human hopes and expectations, their pretentious Radical *friends*, fearing that the party would have a "slim turn out," as it did, at their *grand rally*, told them that Gen. Meade had given orders that they should not leave the city. So the unfortunate victims of a deceitful party, were forced to remain, against their will, to be harangued by men who would willing sink them to perdition to advance their own selfish ends.

Deep, long and loud were the curses of some when they found they had been duped by their *friends* (?) "Though hand joined in hand, the wicked shall not be unpunished."

EXPLANATION.—We are requested to state that Capt. Mark W. Johnson was not the person running on the Radical ticket for Clerk of the House. It was another Johnson. Mark W. is a sound Democrat, and combined with M. A. Harden, the successful Democratic candidate for Clerk. We are pleased to see that the Captain is now one of Mr. Harden's assistants. It has been deemed proper to make this statement in order to correct some erroneous impressions, growing out of a confusion of names—which were calculated to injure the political reputation of our young friend, who is a Democrat to the back-bone.

"CUI BONO."—We are informed, by a Federal officer, that all the witnesses summoned by the Government, whether it be for the prosecution or for the defense, will be paid $3 per diem during their detention on the trial of the Columbus prisoners, besides $3 per diem for the time necessarily consumed in traveling from their homes to this point, as well as the actual cost of transportation.

DR. R. NOBLE & BRO., Dentists, have taken rooms in the Bell Hall, on Marietta street. These gentlemen are prepared to do any work pertaining to their profession in the most approved style, and will be pleased to serve all who may apply to them for dental assistance. Save your teeth while yet there is time.

KENNEY, the Chicago Ale man, has returned to Atlanta, with a fresh supply of "you know what." He will be glad to see his old patrons, as well as new, from 4 o'clock, A. M., to midnight.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.—We are informed by the Clerk that Judge Erskine will hold the usual Court in Bankruptcy on Tuesday next at the United States Court Room.

POST OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., July 11, 1868.—The following letters are held for postage in this office and will be sent to the Dead Letter Office if not prepaid before the 13th instant:

Margaret Kendricks, Columbus, Ga.
A. M. Spights Griffin, Ga.
Alexander Paxton, Vicksburg, Miss.
L. M. Gillem, Kingston Ga.
Miss Julia Cariton, Athens, Ga.
Blair & Bradshaw, Cartersville, Ga.
S. T. Hopkins, Miller county, Ga.
Levi Cohn, Atlanta, Ga.
T. M. Clements, Renwick, Ga.
James Johnson, Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. Lizzie Evans, Macon, Ga.
Mrs. C. J. Oliver, Rome, Ga.
Asa L. Brown, Fosterville, Tenn.
R. A. Andrews, Present

J. C. DANIEL, Mailing Clerk.

L. B. DAVIS,
Hartford Live Stock Insurance Co.
L. B. DAVIS,
Notary Public, Atlanta, Georgia,
L. B. DAVIS,
Insurance Agent, Atlanta, Georgia.
mar13—dly

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

Atlanta Market Report.

ATLANTA, July 11, 1868.

There was quite an improvement perceptible in the trade of our place yesterday. Corn has advanced to $1 15, and holders are quite firm, and a still further advance may be looked for. Bacon is in better demand at a slight advance. Flour has improved a little and is in fair request. Wheat has not been offered to any extent, but all that comes in meets with ready sale at quotations.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—			
Clear Sides	$	@	18½
Clear Ribbed Sides		@	18
Plain Hams	16½	@	18
Canvassed Hams	20	@	21
Shoulders	14½	@	
LARD—			
In Barrels	19½	@	20
In Kegs and Cans		@	20½
BEESWAX—			
Common	34	@	36
Choice Yellow	38	@	40
BROOMS—			
Per dozen	3.75	@	5.50
CORN MEAL—			
Country per bushel	1.10	@	1.15
FLOUR—			
Superfine, sacks of 1 0lbs	4.75	@	5.25
Extra Family	5.50	@	5 75
Family	6.00	@	6 75
Fancy	6.50	@	6.75
GRAIN—			
Corn, White, per bushel	1.15	@	
Mixed or Yellow	1.12	@	1.15
Barley	2.25	@	2.50
Rye		@	
Oats	1.00	@	1 10
Wheat, White	2 00	@	2.10
Red	1.80	@	1,90
HAY—			
Clover per 100 lbs		@	1.50
Timothy	1 40	@	1.50
SALT—			
Virginia		@	2 75
Liverpool		@	3 00
IRON—			
City Mills Bar		@	5½
Pittsburg bar		@	6
Sheet Iron	10	@	12
Nail Rod	10	@	14
COTTON CARDS—			
Per dozen	7.50	@	8 50
NAILS—			
4s to 60s		@	6.75
3s common		@	7.75
3s fine		@	10 00
SACKS—			
2 Bushel Burlaps	16½	@	17
2 Bushel wheat sacks	19	@	25
COTTON GOODS—			
Threads	2.00	@	2 10
Osnaburgs	18	@	21
4 4 Sheetings			17
⅞ Shirtings			14
¾ Shirtings			12
Drills			17½
Stripes			20
LEATHER—			
White oak sole, per lb		@	40
Hemlock, sole, per lb	26	@	30
French calf skins per dozen	40 00	@	75.00
American calf skins per dozen	36 00	@	40.00
Upper leather per dozen	40.00	@	45 00
Harness leather per lb	40	@	50
MOLASSES—			
Cuba per gallon	55	@	60
New Orleans	85	@	95
Syrup per gallon	90	@	1.25
SUGAR—			
Crushed and Granulated per lb		@	19½
Clarified per lb	17	@	18½
New Orleans	14	@	17
Demerara	16½	@	17
CANDLES—			
Sperm	45	@	50
Adamantine	20	@	21
Tallow		@	15
GUN POWDER—			
Sporting in kegs of 25 lbs		@	8 50
Blasting in kegs of 25 lbs	6.25	@	6.75
RICE—			
Rogoon			
Carolina	13½	@	14
SOAP—			
Bar	8	@	15
MACKEREL—			
No. 1 per barrel		@	26.00
No. 2 per barrel		@	20 00
No. 3 per barrel		@	17.00
No. 1 in half barrels		@	13.00
No. 2 in half barrels		@	11.00
No. 3 in half barrels		@	9.50
No. 1 in kitts		@	4.00
No. 2 in kitts		@	3 50
No. 3 in kitts		@	3.25
STARCH—			
Per lb	10	@	12
FERTILIZERS—			
Peruvian Guano		@	90 00
Reid's Phosphate		@	50 00
Patapsco Guano		@	75.00
LIME—			
Georgia per 5 bushel barrel		@	2 50
Alabama per 5 bushel barrel		@	3.00
TOBACCO—			
Low Grades	40	@	50
Medium	60	@	20
Good medium	75	@	80
Fine	85	@	1 00
Choice	1.10	@	1.50

Financial.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.—Buying at par; selling al ¼ premium.

GOLD.—Buying at 39 cents; selling at 41 cents.

SILVER.—Buying at 31 cents; selling at 35 cents.

GOLD BULLION.—Buying at $1.25 per pennyweight.

GOLD DUST.—Buying at $1.20@1.25 per pennyweight.

Uncurrent Moneys and Securities.

GEORGIA BANK NOTES.

Ga. R. R. & B. Co.	a98	Merch'ts & Plant.	5a.
C. R. R. & B. Co.	98a.	Farmers & Mechan	9a.
Marine Bank Ga.	98a.	Bank of Commerce	4a.
Bank Middle Ga.	98a.	Bank of Columbus	5a.
Bank of Athens	a55	Manufact. Macon	15a.
Bank of Fulton	a40	Union Bank	5a.
Bank of Savannah	a50	Mechanics	1a.
Bank of Augusta	a65	Planters' Bank	a17
City B'k Augusta	a36	Augusta Sav. B'nk	16a.
Bank State Ga	a20	Northwestern B'k.	1a.
Bank Empire State	a18	Timber Cutters B'k	1a.

SOUTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES.

Bank of So. Ca	a8.	B'k State S. C. old	a10
Union Bank	a80	Bk State S. C. new	1a.
Peoples' Bank	a45	Exchange Bank	a7
Bank of Newberry	a27	So. W. R R., old	a28
Bank Charleston	a24	So. W. R. R., new	a25
Planters' & Mech	a18	State Bank	a2
B'k of Hamburg	a12	Merchants Bank	a7
Bank of Camden	a24	City Chas'n notes	90a
Bank of Chester	a 8	Planters', Fairfield	a4
B'k of Georgetown	a10	Car. Treas. Notes	75

ALABAMA BANK NOTES.

Bank of Mobile	95	Bank of Montgomery	95
Bank of Selma	20	Eastern Bank	50
Central Bank	2	Northern Bank	25
Commercial Bank	5	Southern Bank	95

BONDS AND STOCKS.

Pensacola and Georgia Railroad Bonds	38@ 40
Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Bonds	70@ 75
M. & W. Pt. Bonds, 1st mortgage	73@ 72
M. & W Pt. Bonds, income	48@ 50
M. & W. Pt Bonds. Stock	18@ 20
Macon & Western Railroad Stock	108@110
Macon & Augusta, endorsed	80@ 85
Macon & Augusta, not endorsed	70@ 75
Macon & Augusta Stock	25@ 30
Muscogee Railroad Bonds	75@ 77
Muscogee Railroad Stock	50@ 54
Columbia, S. C. Bonds	50@ 55
Georgia 6 per cent	82@ 84
Georgia 7 per cent	95@ 97
Georgia Coupons	85@ 90
North Carolina 6 per cent	71@ 73
North Carolina Coupons	68@ 70
Tennessee 6 per cent	75@ 77
Tennessee Coupons	70@ 75
South Carolina Bonds, old	55@ 57
South Carolina Bonds, new	53@ 55
S. C. Railroad Bonds, 6 per cent	68@ 70
S. C. Railroad Bonds, 7 per cent	73@ 75
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Bonds	80@ 85
Georgia Railroad Bonds	100@104
Georgia Railroad Stock	80@ 82
Central Railroad Bonds	100@104
Central Railroad Stock	110@115
South Western Railroad Bonds	100@102
Southwestern Railroad Stock	98@100
Atlanta & LaGrange Railroad Stock	95@100
Augusta Bonds	70@ 72
Atlanta Bonds, 8 per cent	80@ 84
Macon Bonds	75@ 77
Columbus Bonds	70@ 75
Savannah Bonds	73@ 76
Fulton County Bonds	75@ 80
City Checks, Atlanta	85@ 90
County Checks, Fulton	80@ 85
United States 5 20 Bonds	109@112
United States 7.30 Bonds	108@109
United States 10 40 Bonds	104@106
Atlanta National Bank Stock	100@110
Revenue Stamps	95@100
Land Warrants	70@ 80

IT IS CERTAIN

THAT THE

MACON AND BRUNSWICK RAILROAD

WILL BE

Finished Very Soon.

MACON can place Bacon over this and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, at

LAKE CITY,
JACKSONVILLE,
TALLAHASSEE,
BAINBRIDGE and
THOMASVILLE,

at ¼ to ½ per cent. less than Savannah.

The Brunswick Road will Pay,

for the same reason that the Macon and Western Railroad pays, viz: Shipping the immense supplies of BACON, CORN, FLOUR, &c., to Florida, in spite of the Central Railroad and New York Steamers, from evidences before produced.

☞ The place to negotiate for Bacon, etc., is

THE OFFICE OF

J. W. FEARS,

Provision Broker.

Cheaper Than Other Cities.

I WILL sell BACON ¼ to ½, only, above Baltimore, ½ to ¾ less than Savannah, say nothing of Freights, which must be paid, buying in Baltimore and Savannah to this point. Competing Railroads must secure this advantage to Macon. Therefore, come with CASH, CREDIT, or (pound for pound) COTTON, and buy of

J. W. FEARS,
Provision Broker.

MACON, GA., July 7.

A. J. ROBERT, Marietta, Ga. J. A. BISANER, Marietta, Ga. WM. A. RICHARDSON, Louisville, Ky.

GEORGIA

MARBLE WORKS.

WE have recently purchased and fitted up with the Most Approved Machinery, the Georgia Marble Works, and we are now prepared to fill all orders for Marble in any quantity.

Ours is, in quality and susceptibility of finish, equal to THE BEST AMERICAN MARBLE; and our facilities for quarrying are such that we can supply all demands, at a less price than is paid for the productions of any Northern quarry.

Dealers can be supplied with blocks of any dimensions, and would find it to their interest to procure their supplies from us.

Having engaged the services of some of the most experienced workmen, we are prepared to fill with despatch all orders for FINISHED WORK, such as MONUMENTS, TOMBS, ETC.

Orders soilcited from every City, Town, and Neighborhood. Address all communications to GEORGIA MARBLE WORKS,
July9-d6t-w3m Jackson, Pickens, county, Ga.

DR. R. NOBLE & BRO.,

DENTISTS,

TAKE this method of informing the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity that they have taken rooms in the Belle Hall, corner Marietta and Broad streets, where they are prepared to perform all operations pertaining to Dentistry.

We claim that our work can't be excelled by any one.

Particular attention given to the correction and regulation of Children's Teeth.

As to our ARTIFICIAL TEETH, we allow no work to leave our office without a perfect fit. Satisfaction given in every case.

Ladies wishing their teeth operated on at their residences shall be accommodated, and have the benefit of an operating chair. Satisfactory references given. July9-d6m

JAMES H. ANDERSON. LOUIS F. ANDERSON.

J. H. ANDERSON & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GENERAL PRODUCE

AND

Commission Merchants,

THIRD STREET,

Adjoining Hardeman & Sparks' Warehouse

MACON GA.

June16-d6m

Geo. L. Anderson & Co.,

GROCERS,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Mitchell street, near Whitehall,

ATLANTA....................GEORGIA.

IN STORE:

20 HHDS. CLEAR SIDES,
10 hhds. Shoulders,
10 barrels Molasses,
10 sacks Coffee,
15 barrels Sugar,
12 barrels Lard,
20 kegs Lard,

Mackerel, Rice, Vinegar, Starch, Candles, Soap, Crockery Ware, Shoes, &c., &c., for sale cheap for cash, or exchanged for Wheat at a fair price.

G. L. ANDERSON & CO.

WANTED.

2,000 BUSHELS CHOICE WHEAT, by the 25th instant, for which a fair price will be paid.

G. L. ANDERSON & CO.

Atlanta, Ga., June 16, 1868—d3m

F. CORRA,

Confectionery and Fancy Groceries,

WINES, BRANDY, LIQUORS,

Cordials, Green Fruits, Segars,

TOBACCO,

PIPES, SNUFF, SOAPS, &c., &c.,

Whitehall street, west side,

LARGE VARIETY OF FRENCH CANDIES,
Assorted Acids, Fruit Drops,
Best Plain Stick Candy,
Gum Drops, Lozenges, Chocolate,
Teas—Green and Black,
Coffee—Java, Mocko, Rio,
Sugar of all grades,
Parafine Wax Candles,
Lemons, Oranges, Figs, Bananas,
Citron, Raisins, Nuts, Dates,
Chocolate Cream Candy, Crackers,
Chow Chow, American Pickles,
Salid Oil,
European and American Cheese.

Just received and FOR SALE CHEAP.
july4-d1m

L. H. BRADFIELD,

Wholesale Dealer in

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Chemicals,

WINDOW GLASS,

Patent Medicines, &c.,

Whitehall street, between Alabama and Hunter,

Sign of Mortar,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

June 16-d3m

ATTENTION!

Cotton Planters and Shippers.

WOOLFOLK, WALKER & CO.

MACON, GEORGIA.

SUCCESSORS to WOOLFOLK & ANDERSON, at the Harris & Ross Warehouse, would respectfully call the attention of their planting friends and cotton shippers generally to the fact that they have formed a copartnership under the above style, for the transaction of a Warehouse and Commission Business, pledging themselves to give their undivided attention to the interests of their patrons.

We will make liberal advances upon Cotton in store, and will also fill all orders for our customers with promptness and dispatch. We solicit your favors.

JAS. H. WOOLFOLK
JOEL A. WALKER,
JNO. F. HAFER.

June 17—d4m

"THE LIVE DRUG STORE!"

—PURE—

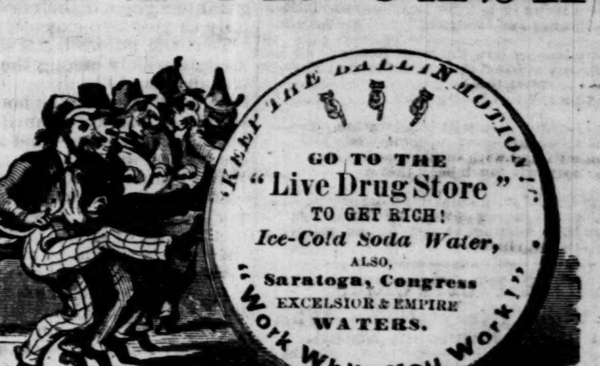
DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS!

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE MARKET

OFFERED

LOW FOR CASH!

☞ Prescriptions Carefully Put Up at All Hours. ☜



☞ Examine Our Stock Before Buying Elsewhere. ☜

IN STORE:

"Spears'" Great "Preserving Fluid,"

Preserves all kinds of

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, JELLIES, WINES, CIDER, ETC., WITHOUT SUGAR, EXPENSIVE SEALING, OR "AIR-TIGHT" CANS.

One Bottle Preserves 128 pounds of Fruit, or 48 gallons of Wine or Cider. Try it.

July 8, 1868.

REDWINE & FOX,
Corner Whitehall and Alabama streets, Atlanta, Ga.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Just Received at

CHAMBERLIN & BOYNTON'S,

JAPANESE CLOTH,
GRENADINES,
LENOES,
ELEGANT MUSLINS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, &c.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW

CALICOES,
BLEACHED MUSLINS,
BROWN DOMESTICS,

And a large lot of

CASSIMERES AND LINENS

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Our stock of

CARPETS,
MATTINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
DRUGGETS,
MATTS,
CRUMB-CLOTHS,
CORNICES,
CURTAINS, AND
WINDOW SHADES

Is complete and is worthy the attention of CLOSE CASH BUYERS.

Examine our Indestructable HOOP SKIRT.

All goods sold strictly for Cash and at Lowest Possible Prices.

☞ We show goods without charge.

july2 CHAMBERLIN & BOYNTON.

Bargains, Bargains, Bargains.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

AT YOUR OWN PRICE!

$20.000 WORTH OF FRESH and desirable GOODS, under the Hammer and at private sale at

R. A. CRAWFORD & CO.'S

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS:

100 Dozen Damask, Linen and Huck Towels.
35 Dozen Damask Napkins,
50 Pieces Fine Swiss and Organdie,
40 Pieces Irish Linen—very cheap,
30 Pieces Grenadine—25 cents per yard,
25 Pieces Plain Jaconet, all colors—25 cents,
10 Dozen French Linen Table Cloths—$1 50,
20 Dozen Hoop Skirts, less than factory price,
10 Rolls China Matting,
30 Pieces Cassimere,
250 Dozen English Hose and Half Hose, Lesti and Cote,

Besides an endless quantity of Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes. All fresh and in good order, and must be closed out.

R. A. CRAWFORD & CO.

☞ Private Sales Every Day. Due Notice will be given when Auctions Commence.
june23

C. A. KING,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

PRORIETOR

CITY DRUG STORE,

RECEIVES constantly fresh DRUGS and MEDICINES, bought for cash, can offer good inducements to the trade for cash.

Prescription Department

Complete, Chemicals Pure and manufactured, many of them, in his own Labratory, by the efficient PHARMACEUTIST,

Mr. J. T. JENKINS.

He is prepared to manufacture ANY PREPARATIONS which may be desired by the Medical Faculty. Fluid Extracts constantly on hand, manufactured strictly according to the United States Pharmacopœa, by new and complete CHEMICAL APPARATUS, and for sale at New York prices.

PATRONIZE HOME ENTERPRISE.

june16-d6m

OLIVER & WADDAIL,

Commission Merchants,

(Corner Alabama and Forsyth streets,)

ATLANTA....................GEORGIA,

HAVE on consignment and for sale
20,000 lbs Clear Bacon Sides.
10,000 lbs Bacon Shoulders.
10,000 lbs Plain Bacon Hams.
40 barrels and kegs Leaf Lard.
500 Sacks White Tennessee Corn,
Howard Kiln Lime.

Agents for Marietta Paper Mills. Keeps constantly on hand Printing and Wrapping Paper of different sizes. je16-d3m

ATTENTION, GEORGIANS!

Cheapest House in Town!

ALL who want to SAVE MONEY before buying your GROCERIES and DRY GOODS, go to

BOYD, WALLS & CO.,

Corner Whitehall and Mitchell streets,

ATLANTA....................GEORGIA.
april4—d3m

Chicago Ale Depot.



M. E. KENNY has constantly on hand a full supply of the celebrated LILL'S CHICAGO ALE, and is prepared to supply dealers in any quantity. He is also dealer in

BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKIES and SEGARS;

Sample Rooms, No. 14 Alabama street, next do to the United States Hotel. apr1—d1y

In Store and for Sale



LOW FOR CASH!

CHOICE COUNTRY HAMS,
Country Shoulders,
Bacon Clear Sides,
Leaf Lard in cans,
Leaf Lard in barrels,
White Corn,
Wheat Sacks,
Corn Sacks,
Virginia Salt,
American Cigars,
Spanish Cigars,
Patapsco Guano,
Reed's Phosphate.

july4— LANGSTON, CRANE & HAMMOCK,
Commission Merchants.

SELLING AT NEW YORK COST.

For Thirty Days we will sell

Boots and Shoes,

TO THE TRADE

AT NEW YORK COST,

To make room for our

SUMMER STOCK,

Which is now being purchased.

MERCHANTS of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, this is no bosh. Come and see us, and take new goods for twenty per cent. less than you ever bought them at any other house. Now is the time. Thirty days will run out. Remember the place,

Decatur Street near Peachtree.

F. M. EDDLEMAN & CO.

Atlanta, June 28, 1868—sw3t

COMPOUND

EXTRACT OF STILLINGIA,

Is the Great Blood Purifier. A clear, smooth skin and beautiful complexion following the use of this article, and it is warranted a Certain Cure for all Skin Diseases, Ulcers, Chronic Rheumatism, Mercurial and Syphilitic Diseases, in all stages, and all chronic diseases originating from an impure state of the blood.

It quickly removes virus from the constitution and quickly restores the patient to perfect health and purity.

For sale by REDWINE & FOX, Atlanta, Ga.

Prepared in the laboratory of J. S. PEMBERTON & Co., Chemists, Columbus, Ga.
jul2d3m

Important Notice!

A Beautiful, rich, glossy head of hair is to be secured by the use of the celebrated CATALYTIC HAIR RESTORER. For restoring, preserving and changing the hair to its natural color, the Catalytic is unsurpassed. A few applications cures all diseases of the scalp. Try it and be convinced.

For sale by REDWINE & FOX,
Jul2d3m Atlanta, Ga.

J. M. & J. C. ALEXANDER,

DEALERS IN

Dutch Bolting Cloths, Mill Findings,

HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS,

Carriage Material, Agricultural and Mining Implements & Supplies,

HOES, CHAINS, SCYTHE BLADES AND CRADLES,

Tools for all Trades,

Metals, Belting, Hollow Ware, &c.

WHITEHALL STREET ....ATLANTA, GA.
mar27—d1y

Jordan, Howard & Harralson,

TOBACCO

Commission Merchants,

Whitehall Street,

ATLANTA,....................GEORGIA,

Keep constantly on hand all grades of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cigars, &c. June 20-3m

BUSINESS TICKETS.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD,
OFFICE MASTER OF TRANSPORTATION,
Atlanta, Ga., June 4th, 1868.

BUSINESS TICKETS entitling the holder to ride ONE THOUSAND MILES on the Western and Atlantic Railroad can be procured for Thirty Dollars on application to

W. R. WEBSTER,
General Ticket Agent.
june4-d3m

The Daily Constitution.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JULY 11, 1868.

Holocaust.

The sweet, last hours of the year are waning;
Already has the white robed priest, the Frost,
The temple entered, its high altar staining
For summer's holocaust.

While everywhere amid the mellow skimmer
Of brightening air, the jeweled trees arise
In crimson and in gold, like lamps that glimmer,
To light the sacrifice.

And over all the solemn stillness reigneth
Such blissful calm as may death's pain beguile;
That "peace of God" which heavenly love ordaineth
To suff'ring ones who smile.

Oh, human heart that wanders 'mid this glory,
Dost nature's lesson still so vainly read,
That every year reiterates the story
With thee anew to plead?

Thou know'st the earnest word divinely written
By one of Nature's mixed priests of song,
"Sublime a thing it is" for hearts when smitten
To "Suffer and be strong."

But nature teaches how the great Refiner
Bids Beauty blossom at the the touch of Fate,
And lifts the spirit to a height diviner
In times of loss than gain.

Look wheresoe'er thou wilt in adoration
Of soul or feature most supremely fair,
And thou wilt find with subtle recreation,
Has Sorrow's touch been there.

Then why behold with sense of gloom or grieving,
This bloomful fading of each verdant thing;
Or mourn life's fleeting, varied charms believing
This is but ripening?

THE PLATFORM,

Upon which Every Honest White Man in the Land can Stand.

The following is the platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention at New York:

The National Democratic party, in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the people, standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government and the guarantee of the liberties of the citizen, and recognizing the question of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war or the voluntary action of the Southern States in Constitutional Conventions assembled, and never to be renewed or reagitated, do, with the return of peace, demand—

1st. The immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution, and of civil government to the American people.

2d. Amnesty for all past political offenses, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by the citizens, and the payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable.

3d. All money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government economically administered, to be honestly applied to such payment, and, where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States. (Thunders o' applause.)

4th. Equal taxation of every species of property, according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities. [Renewed cheering, and cries of "Read it again."]

5th. One currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the officeholder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder. [Great cheering, and cries of "Read it agnin."]

The fifth resolution was again read and again cheered.

6th. Economy in the administration of the government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolishment of the Freedmen's Bureau, [great cheers] and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; the simplification of the sytem and discontinuance of the inquisitorial boards of assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened, the credit of the Government and the currency made good, the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into national forces in time of peace, and a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

7th. The reform of abuses in the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from office, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to and the independence of the Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government, the subordination of the military to the civil power, to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

8th. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native-born citizens at home and abroad. The assertion of American nationality, which shall command the respect of foreign powers, furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty and individual rights, and the maintainance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrines of immutable allegiance, and the claim of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction. [Applause.]

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for the disregard of right, and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career.

Af-er the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both Houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintenance of the Government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution, it has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge under which was rallied that noble volunteer army which carried our flag to victory.

Instead of restoring the Union, it has, so far as was in its power, dissolved it, and subjected ten States in a time of profound peace to military despotism and negro supremacy.

It has nullified the right of trial by jury.

It has abolished the writ of habeas corpus—that most sacred writ of liberty.

It has overthrown the freedom of speech and of the press.

It has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests and military trials and secret star-chamber inquisitions for constitutional tribunals.

It has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from search and seizure.

It has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters, without any specification or notice or affidavit, as required by the organic law.

It has converted the American capital into a bastile.

It has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare to resort.

It has abolished the right of appeal in important constitutional questions to the supreme judicial tribunal, and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to great and atrocious calumnies merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President.

Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history, and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burdens of debt created during the war. It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment even of his own cabinet.

Under its repeated assaults, the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and, should it succeed in November next, and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subject and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution; and we do declare and resolve, that, ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British Crown, the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated, and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State, and any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with this exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and, if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of Government, and can only end in a single, centralized, consolidated Government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of equal States.

That we regard the reconstruction acts of Congress, so-called, as usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary and void.

That our soldiers and sailors, who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the gurantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

That the public lands should be distributed as widely among the people as possible, and should be disposed of either under the pre-emption or the homestead law, and sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants, and at minimum prices as established by the Government When grants of public lands may be deemed necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sales of such lands, and not the lands themselves, should be applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress on the constitutional rights of she States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and on behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard. (Great Applause.)

Upon this platform the Democratic party appeal to every patriot, including all the conservative element and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past difference of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people, and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such co-operating with us as friends and brothers.

Platform of the Boys in Blue.

The following is the platform of principles adopted by the Convention of Soldiers and Sailors at New York:

Whereas, A national interchange of views between the members of this Convention and delegates to the National Democratic Convention have fully confirmed us in our previously entertained opinion of the purity and patriotism of that body, and fully justifies the belief that, in the election of candidates and the construction of a platform, the Convention will be governed by the spirit of the address adopted by this body on the 6th instant; therefore, relying upon this belief, be it

Resolved, That we will support its nominations for President and Vice President of the United States, and that, on our return home, we will induce our comrades in arms to unite with us in yielding to them an earnest support.

The Working People.—High wages are in many instances paid to workmen who have a "knack" in their paticular trade. Thus the managing director of the Meysey Steel and Iron Works in Liverpool stated recently before the Trades' Union Commission, that he employed two mechanics—chief hammermen—at $62 40 and $57 50 per week, with perquisites for teaching apprentices, making their total income from $3500 to $4000 in gold. These men are without scientific education, and had simply extraordinary tact and common sense. Another man, formerly in the same position, is now the owner of a large work employing 1500 to 2000 men. They are peculiarly gifted by nature, and are considered the best hammermen in England. They do no manual labor themselves, but simply direct others. There are a few instances of equally high wages in this country. A workman employed in a pork packing establishment in Cincinnati is reported to receive $6 50 per day, and there are workmen at Pittsburg who are paid from $50 to $150 per week for the same class of work performed by the English hammermen.

New Gold Discoveries.—We learn from a friend at Alpharetta, Milton county, that considerable excitement has prevailed there recently in consequence of gold discoveries near that place. A company is engaged, we learn, testing, prospecting and leasing. Several lots have been leased within a mile of Alpharetta. The new gold belt discovery extends entirely across the county from East to West and tracing the line onward runs far North of Marietta.

Such is the information we get, and we congratulate our friends in Milton on their prospects.

Not a little excitement prevails in the entire gold region of Georgia on the subject of the Steven's Flux now about to be tested near Ackworth. If it is as effectual as represented heretofore, it is as valuable as the discovery of many of the richest mines in Georgia.—*Marietta Journal.*

Infamous.—Our Atlanta dispatches intimate that the Radicals will endeavor to oust several Democrats from both Houses—which means that Joseph E. Brown and Foster Blodgett, both traitors to their State and outcasts from society, cannot, in the organization of the Legislature, be elected to the United States Senate. The aid of Gen. Meade is to be invoked in this work of infamy, but it remains to be seen whether or not he will lend his influence in securing the thirty pieces of silver to these two modern Judas'—Brown and Blodgett.—*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

The Crops.—From various parts of Middle and Southwestern Georgia we have complaints of drouth. From Pickens and the upper tier of counties we hear of a superabundance of rain and the region of fine and promising corn extends down to the lower edge of Cherokee. In Cobb and the counties immediately adjacent the rains have been partial aud many farmers have had their crops greatly injured.—*Marietta Journal, 10th.*

Rain.—Within the last few days, we have been favored with good rains, after a drought of about seven weeks; and as we go to press, the sky is overcast with murky clouds from the zenith to the horizon and everything betokens a good season, which, though at the eleventh hour, will be the salvation of the corn crop, and probably secure about one half, or two-thirds of a good crop, being made in this vicinity.—*Cartersville Express.*

Mississippi Election.—The late election in Mississippi killed the Radical Constitution so thoroughly that it is not believed any attempt will be made to change the result by manipulating the returns. The Legislature elect is reported by the Vicksburg Herald to be largely Democratic, but as it falls with the Constitution, it is of no importance.

Sudden Death.—The Winnsboro' (S. C.) News announces the sudden death of Col. Wm. J. Alston. He is said to have fallen dead while walking across his room, from a stroke of paralysis. Col. Alston frequently represented Fairfield District in the General Assembly, and took an active part in its affairs.

☞ Maine is the first State to hold an election after the Presidential nominations are made. It used to be said: "As goes Maine, so goes the Union." In 1866 the Republican majority in that State was 27,690. In 1867 it was 11,818. If this decline of the strength of Republicanism continues, the State will be Democratic at the next election.—*Macon Telegraph.*

☞ Henry A. Wise is preparing recollections of his own life, to be published in Boston shortly.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

SWANSON & BOYKIN,

WHITEHALL : : : : : : : : : : STREET,

Wholesale and Retail dealers in



DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,

Oils, Chemicals,

Toilet Articles, Perfumery, &c.

ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE:

250 BOXES FRENCH GLASS,
5 TONS WHITE LEAD—(ALL GRADES,)
40 GALLONS No. 1 COPAL VARNISH,
40 GALLONS No. 1 COACH VARNISH,
20 GALLONS No. 1 DAMAR VARNISH.

And everything else usually found in A FIRST CLASS DRUG HOUSE, all of which is offered

LOW FOR THE CASH!

Rosadalis, the Great Blood Purifier,

Which Physicians and Invalids declare superior to any other alterative ever offered to the public.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.
July2—d3m

ATLANTA CLASSICAL COLLEGE,

For Young Ladies.

J. T. MONTGOMERY, A. M., President and Professor Natural Sciences.

Rev. T. F. MONTGOMERY, A. M., Chaplain and Professor Moral and Intellectual Science.
W. R. JONES, A. M. Professor Mathematics.
W. P. HOWARD, A. M., Professor and Principal Music Department.
Mrs. SARAH B. AUSTIN, Teacher of Ancient and Modern Languages.
Miss SUE OWINGS, Teacher of Preparatory School.
Miss HENRIETTA E. ROCKWELL, Teacher of Instrumental Music.
Mrs, REBECCA WELCH, Teacher of Vocal Music and Gymnastic Exercises.
Mrs. CAROLINE E. GOODMAN, School of Design.

THE Summer and Fall Term will begin on Monday, June 22, and continue twenty consecutive weeks. No pupil will be received for a less time than ten weeks or one quarter.
Tuition in College Course, embracing the Languages and Vocal Music, per quarter, invariably in advance $18.00
Instrumental Music and use of Instrument, per quarter, invariably in advance 18.00
School of Design, each branch 7 50
The Board of Instruction is now full, and the College Curriculum complete. The School of Design embraces every variety of Penciling, Drawing, Designing, Painting, Embroidery, Wax-work, &c., for which an appropriate room has been fitted up.
The Gymnasium embraces every variety of physical exercise and amusement suited to young ladies and girls, the object being to develope and strengthen the physical organization and at the same time to cultivate in the pupil an easy and graceful motion. The principal exercises and amusements are Calisthenics, Dumb-Bells, Croquet, Ten Pins, Graces, Battledoor, &c., &c. A spacious hall has been arranged and furnished for these exercises. A small fee will be expected from each pupil to keep up the instruments.
It will be seen that the above organization embraces the entire scope of female education adopted in Europe or America. Will sensible and reflecting men appreciate and encourage the enterprise, so that Atlanta may be able to boast of the first American school, with all the advantages of Oriental Universities?
We will see. june 15—dtf

UNIVERSAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF NEW YORK.

Office No. 69, Liberty Street.

The Original Joint Stock Life Insurance Co. in the U. States.

The Business of this Company is exclusively confined to the Insurance of First Class, healthy lives.

THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURE

Of the STOCK system of Life Insurance, as opposed to the Mutual, is a low rate of premium, for stated sum insured, which is IMMEDIATE, SECURED, and CERTAIN, in lieu of a high rate of premium and promised dividend, which is Distant, Contingent and Uncertain—this so-called dividend being merely a return of a portion of the excessive and unnecessary premium charged in the first instance.

☞ The premiums charged by the "UNIVERSAL" are nearly one-third lower than those charged by the majority of Mutual Companies.

The "UNIVERSAL" desires to call the particular attention of Agents and others to the new "Return Premium Table," which has been prepared by the Actuary of the Company. It will be noticed that these Rates average less than the ordinary rates charged by Mutuals. The inducements offered by this Table are equal to a reversionary dividend of one hundred per cent. of all premiums paid.

RATES TO SECURE $1,000 AT DEATH, WITH A RETURN OF ALL PREMIUMS PAID.

AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate	Ten Payments Rate.	AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate.	Ten Payments Rate.
25	$21.49	$37.48	45	$ 53.48	$ 79.18
30	25.50	43.10	50	74.57	104.27
35	31.34	51.04	55	108.27	142.26
40	40.07	62.44	60	163.25	201.01

EXAMPLE.—A man aged 30 insures his life for $1,000, and pays $43.10 per annum on the 10 payment plan, and dies after having paid five annual payments, or $215.50, his policy will be good for $1,215 50

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

William Walker, President; Alexander W. Bradford, Counsellor at Law; Henry M. Alexander, Randolph, Alexander & Green; Samuel D. Babcock, Babcock, Bros. & Co.; William G. Lambert, Geo. C. Richardson & Co; Henry A. Smythe, Collector Port of New York; Martin Bates, Martin Bates, jr., & Co; James M. Holsted, President American Fire Insurance Co.; George S. Coe, President American Exchange Bank; Henry Day, Lord, Day & Lord, Counsellors at Law; William V. Brady, Ex-Mayor city of New York; Bobt L. Kennedy, 99, 5th Avenue; Sheppard Homans, Actuary Mutual Life Insurance Co.; George T. Hope, President Continental Fire Insurance Co.; Thomas M Markoe, M. D., 4, East seventh street; Samuel W. Torrey, 22, Exchange Place; John T. Metcalfe, M D, 34, East Fourteenth street; Henry A. Hurlbut, late President Second National Bank; Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D., 394, Fifth Avenue; John Wadsworth, New York city; George A. Peters, M. D., 20, West Twenty-ninth street; William T. Bladgett, William Tilden & Nephew; J. C. Goodrich, Brooklyn; Henry J. Furber, Vice President.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM WALKER, President. HENRY J. FURBER, Vice Pres'nt. JOHN H. BEWLEY, Sec'y.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary. EDWARD W. LAMBERT, M. D. Medical Examiner.

This Company having established a "SOUTHERN BRANCH OFFICE" in this city for the transaction of its business in the Southern States, parties wishing Agencies will please address the undersigned. Office Alabama street, next door East of Atlanta National Bank.
J. W. SHACKLEFORD, Manager,
june16—d1aw3m Southern Department.

T. G. RUST. T. H. JOHNSON. B. B. LOCKETT.

RUST, JOHNSON & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

OFFICE DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

☞ Collections attended to and Remittances promptly made.

ALBANY, GEORGIA.
June16—d6m

J. E. GULLATT,

Iron and Brass Founder, Etc.,

All kinds of Iron and Brass Castings executed with dispatch

BUILD AND REPAIR ENGINES AND BOILERS, SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS,

Fit up Steam and Water Piping.

Shop on Railroad Street, opposite Georgia Railroad Machine Shop, Atlanta, Ga.
june19—d3m

COTTON GOODS.

10 BALES AUGUSTA 4-4 SHEETINGS,
10 bales Augusta 4-8 Shirtings,
20 bales Roswell Cotton Yarns.
For sale by FAINS & PARROTT,
No. 7 Cherokee Block,
Peachtree street,
apr10— Atlanta, Ga.

G. W. JACK'S

CANDY AND CRACKER MANUFACTORY

Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.
june 20—dtf

ROOFING! ROOFING!!

STILLS, BRANDY STILLS.

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,

Copper Smiths, Workers in Sheet Iron, Copper, Zinc and Tin.

Dealers in
PUMPS,
HYDRAULIC RAMS,
RUBBER HOSE,
WATER CLOSETS,
DRAIN PIPES.
Iron, Lead and Block Tin, Pipe for Steam, Gas, and Water.
Steam Fittings, Whistles, Gauges, Globe and Connecting Cocks, Oil Caps, etc.
Sheet Iron, Copper, Lead, Zinc and Tin Plate Gass Fixtures.
Chandalier Pendants, Brackets, etc.
☞ Parties wanting Roofing in Tin or Sheet Iron, will do well to confer with us before letting your work.
All work guaranteed.
Thankful for past favors and beg a continuance of the same.
HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH,
Corner Alabama and Loyd Streets,
june16—d3m Atlanta, Ga.

THERE IS

NO STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES, HEMlock and Oak Sole Leather, Harness and Bridle Leather, Lace Leather for Belting, Linings, Bindings and Toppings, Lasts and Shoemakers' Tools of ever kind, nearer than the great Northern cities which equals in size, quality and price than of the undersigned.

NOTHING

commonly used in the manufacture of Boots and Shoes usually sold by the merchants of Georgia is omitted from his inventory, and no pains are spared to KEEP this the most attractive place for merchants to buy and all who would

LIKE

to save the expense o' going North, will do well to try him, remembering that he buys and sells for CASH ONLY, and gives his whole attention to buying

LEATHER

or what is manufactured from it, and that new goods are received every week in the year.
I. T. BANKS,
may28— Cor. Whitehall and Hunter sts.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

ALABAMA STREET,

ATLANTA, ... GEORGIA.

WHITE & WHITLOCK,

PROPRIETORS.

W. D. WILEY, Clerk.

Having re-leased and renovated the entire House, we are prepared to entertain guests in a most satisfactory manner. Charges fair and moderate. Our efforts will be to please.
Baggage carried to the Depot free of charge.
june16-d3m

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

SASSEEN, YORK & JOURDAN,
PROPRIETORS.

Within 100 yards of the General Passenger Depot.

Corner Alabama and Prior Streets,

E. R. SASSEEN, B. W. YORK, R. T. JOURDAN. } *ATLANTA, GA.*

J. W. F. BRYSON, R. T. JOURDAN, Clerks.
june16—dtf

E. E. BROWN. W. F. BROWN.

BROWN'S HOTEL,

(Opposite Depot)

MACON, GA.

THIS long and well known Hotel, with its unequal led system, still presents itself to the traveling public.

The House was opened on the 1st of January, 1856, and took at once a prominent position among the "first class" Hotels of the country. It has never been closed since, but it has been steadily increasing in prosperity, till it acknowledges no successful rival in the business in the State.

Recent improvements and refurnishing of the House, which is still in the hands of the Proprietors, have left nothing to be desired by those who love their ease and enjoy the comforts and luxuries of life. The Hotel is admirably situated for the convenience of the travelling public, being situated opposite the Passenger Depot, and but a few steps from the same. It has a retinue of well trained servants in every department, and the Proprietors will spare no pains or expense to sustain the established reputation of the Hotel. Special attention paid to the wants of lady guests, who may sojourn at the House, and none shall go away dissatisfied, if an earnest endeavor to please will secure a liberal share of the public patronage. je16—dtf

SCREVEN HOUSE,

SAVANNAH .... GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, GA., March 19, 1868.

THE above HOTEL, of modern construction with all the conveniences of the best Northern Hotels, has recently changed hands, and is now conducted by

T. S. NICKERSON,

Of the PLANTERS' HOTEL, Augusta; NATIONAL HOTEL, Atlanta, and NICKERSON HOUSE, Columbia, S. C.

The furniture throughout is of the most elegant description, the rooms scrupulously clean and well ventilated, and the attendance is equaled by none in the South.

Travelers stopping at the above Hotel will find the comforts and conveniences of their own homes.

The proprietor pledges himself that every delicacy afforded either by Northern or Southern markets, will be constantly supplied to his table.
june16-d3m

KENNESAW HOUSE,

Marietta, - - - - - Georgia.

A NEW AND FIRST CLASS HOTEL, newly and elegantly furnished, containg over fifty rooms, especially arranged and adopted for families. For comfort and convenience, the Kennesaw will compare favorably with any house in the South.

Passengers on the evening trains on the Western and Atlantic Railroad from Atlanta, take supper at this house. The table is furnished with the best the market affords, and ample time afforded for the enjoyment of a hearty meal.
FLETCHER, FREYER & CO.
june16 3m Proprietors.

LACEY HOUSE.

THE subscriber having taken the House formerly known as the Lacey House, on Decatur st., within two hundred yards of the General Passenger Depot, begs to inform the members of the Legislature and the public generally that they can get Board with him on reasonable terms.
E. S. CANDLER,
june 30—d2w Formerly of Milledgeville, Ga.

Tennessee House,

ROME, : : : GEORGIA,

J. R. Stansberry,

july1-d1m Proprietor.

TIBBS HOUSE,

DALTON .... GEORGIA,

By J. D. CAMPBELL,

(Formerly of Montgomery Hall, Alabama.)
july1—d1m

HUSON HOUSE,

KINGSTON .... GEORGIA.

COX & McCRAVEY, Proprietors.
july1—d1m

COX & HILL,

Wholesale dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

LIQUORS,

SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.

Peachstree street,
june 16—d3m ATLANTA, GA.

Great Reduction

—IN—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

PHILLIPS & FLANDERS,

WHITEHALL STREET .... ATLANTA, GA.,

HAVE on hand and are receiving weekly a good assortment of DRY GOODS of every variety which they offer to sell at REASONABLE PRICES. Persons will do well to examine their stock before making their purchases.
july3—d3m

CIGARS,

By the Box or by the Thousand.

LANGSTON, CRANE & HAMMOCK have fine Havana and American Cigars, for sale low by the box. july4—d1w

PHŒNIX PLANING MILL,

NEAR MEDICAL COLLEGE,

Atlanta - - - - - Georgia.

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS,

Made to order and warranted to give satisfaction.

FURNITURE,

MADE ON SHORT NOTICE,

At New York Prices.

Turning and Scroll Sawing

DONE TO ORDER.

Lumber Dressed,

AND

TONGUED AND GROOVED,

AND

Lumber For Sale.

☞ Particular attention paid to shipping.
LANDSBERG & HARRIS, Proprietors.
feb17—c Atlanta, Ga.

FAINS & PARROTT,

Wholesale Grocers,

AGENTS

ROSWELL COTTON MILLS,
TREDEGAR NAIL WORKS,
J. O. EARNESTS' FLOURING MILLS,

No. 7 Peachtree street,

ATLANTA .... GEORGIA,

Have in Store and offer to the Trade the following articles at

Bottom Prices for Cash:

40 CAR LOADS CHOICE WHITE CORN,
500 sacks J. O. Earnest's celebrated Family and Extra Family Flour,
300 sacks R. F. Earnest's Extra and Extra Family Flour—very fine,
150 sacks A Bowman's Extra Family Flour, very fine,
150 sacks Brabson's and Washington Mills Extra and Family Flour,
150 sacks Watanoo Mills Flour,
150 sacks Nathaniel Rogan's Choice Family Flour—none better,
200 sacks Fresh Ground Corn Meal,
20 barrels Florida and Southwest Georgia Cane Syrup—a beautiful and excellent article,
25 barrels Choice New Orleans Molasses,
25 barrels Baltimore Golden Syrup,
50 barrels Portland Molasses—cheap,
[illegible] bags Fair Rio Coffee,
25 bags Good Rio Coffee,
50 bags Prime Rio Coffee,
25 bags Choice Rio Coffee,
10 bags Laguyra Coffee,
20 barrels Baltimore Extra C Sugar,
10 barrels Baltimore A Sugar,
5 barrels Baltimore B Sugar,
5 barrels Baltimore Crushed Sugar,
5 barrels Yellow C Sugar,
50 barrels bright Havana Sugar,
50 barrels Fair Havana Sugar,
7 tierces Prime Carolina Rice,
50 boxes Star Candles,
50 boxes Starch,
10 boxes Soap—common and fine,
500 kegs Nails—all sizes,
10 cases Sardines,
5 cases Cove Oysters,
5,000 pounds Tennessee Bacon Hams,
25 gross Parlor Matches,
200 dozen Mason's Blacking,
50 boxes (5 lbs. each) Spanish Float Indigo,
50 pounds Madder,
2,000 pounds Copperas,
25 dozen Brooms,
300 pounds Lorillard Maccoboy Snuff,
20 nests Market baskets,
300 pounds Ground Pepper,
300 pounds Allspice,
300 pounds Race Ginger,
300 sacks Virgina Salt,
Besides many other articles usually found in a Grocery House. Call and examine our stock before making your purchases.
FAINS & PARROTT,
No. 7 Cherokee Block,
apr10— Peachtree street.

HERRING & LEYDEN.

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Comprising all Branches of the business represented in the

Custom and Ready Made Departments of

Men's, Boy's and Children's

CLOTHING.

STAR SHIRTS!

With FURNISHING GOODS of every description at LOWER PRICES for READY CASH ONLY than ever sold in this market
HERRING & LEYDEN,
Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

ROCK ISLAND

Manufacturing Company.

FINE all-wool SPRING CASSIMERES, JEANS, &c., on consignment, for sale VERY LOW to Wholesale buyers. Merchants are invited to call and see Styles and Prices.
HERRING & LEYDEN, Agents,
Whitehall street,
Atlanta, Ga.

DOMESTICS

At Wholesale Only.

4-4 SHEETING,
7-8 SHIRTING,
3 4 SHIRTING,
7-8 DRILLS,
OSNABURGS,
STRIPES,
YARNS,
BURLAPS.
For sale at FACTORY PRICES, by
HERRING & LEYDEN, Agents,
Whitehall street,
mar20—¶ Atlanta, Ga.

TO THE PUBLIC.

OFFICE GEORGIA RAILROAD,
Office of the Superintendent,
AUGUSTA, GA., June 30, 1868.

AGENTS of this Road have been instructed to Sell Tickets to the Conventions to be held in Atlanta, on the 4th and 22d of July next.

Passengers paying FULL FARE going will be furnished with a RETURN TICKET FREE, good for Three Days succeeding the days of the CONVENTIONS.

The privilege extended only to those purchasing Tickets before getting on the Cars.
E. W. COLE, Gen'l Supt.,
july2—d20t Georgia Railroad.

E. E. EARNEST,

No. 2 Empire Building,

Whitehall street........Atlanta, Ga.,

DEALER IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, &c.

KEEPS constantly on hand a good stock of everything that is kept in a first class Jewelry Store.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted to give satisfaction. july3—d2m

EDWARD J. HOLDEN & CO.,

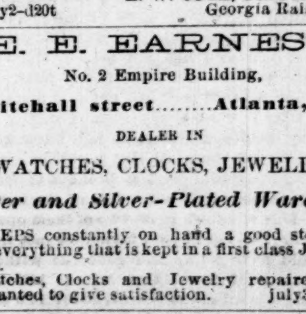
Successors to the late SAMUEL D. WILLMOTT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CAST STEEL SAWS AND FILES

Of all descriptions,

No. 4 Liberty street.........New York.



SPECIAL attention given to the manufacture of our PATENT GROUND CIRCULAR SAWS; also, Shingle, Mill, Mulay, Gang, Cross-Cut, Tenon, Hand, Panel, Rip, and Butchers' Bow Saws; also, Turning and Felloe Webs.

We also continue the manufacture of our well known brand of FILES, made of the best English Cast Steel; cut by hand and fully warranted to be equal in quality to the best English.

We respectfully solicit orders, which we are prepared to fill promptly, at the lowest rates and figures. aug31—d1y

City Tax.

THE books are now open for the purpose of receiving returns of the Taxable Property for the present year (1868).

My office will be found in the old "Masonic Hall" Building, on Decatur street.
JO. S. SMITH,
City Receiver and Collector.
Atlanta, July 8, 1868. d6t

1868.

Summer Arrangement

GREAT WESTERN PASSENGER ROUTE

TO THE NORTH AND EAST

—VIA—

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI

—OR—

INDIANAPOLIS

☞ Passengers by this Route have choice of

Twenty-five Different Routes to

NEW YORK

Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers holding tickets by this route to New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, can visit Washington without extra charge.

☞ Fare Same as via Knoxville or Augusta.

TRAINS LEAVE ATLANTA

Daily at 8:15 a. m. and 7 p. m.

After arrival of all Southern Trains, and make close connections to above named cities.

☞ Check Baggage to Louisville, which will be re-checked to destination on line of Louisville and Nashville Railroad before arrival at Louisville.

Magnificent Sleeping Cars

ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

AMPLE TIME FOR MEALS & GOOD HOURS.

ASK FOR TICKETS

VIA LOUISVILLE

☞ Tickets by this Route for sale at

General Ticket Office, Atlanta.

JOHN B. PECK,
Master of Transportation
may5—d3m W. & A. R.

DAILY PASSENGER LINE

BETWEEN

Atlanta and New York,

Philadelphia, Washington,

AND OTHER

EASTERN CITIES

VIA

Western and Atlantic

—AND—

Virginia & Tennessee Railway

ALL RAIL ROUTE

Time Table, May 1st, 1868.

NORTH.

Leave Atlanta
Leave Dalton
Leave Knoxville
Leave Bristol
Leave Lynchburg
Leave Washington
Leave Baltimore
Leave Philadelphia
Arrive at New York

SOUTH.

Leave New York
Leave Philadelphia
Leave Baltimore
Leave Washington
Leave Lynchburg
Leave Bristol
Leave Knoxville
Leave Dalton
Arrive at Atlanta

Time between Atlanta and New York, 57 hours.

☞ The GREAT MAIL between Atlanta and New York is carried exclusively by this Line.

Sleeping Coaches on all Night Trains.

THROUGH TICKETS

GOOD UNTIL USED,

—AND—

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH

TO ALL IMPORTANT POINTS.

JOHN B. PECK,
Master of Transportation
may5—d3m W. & A. R.

WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD

ON and after May 12th, 1868, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

LEAVE ATLANTA.

8.15 A. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) EXPRESS PASSENGER.—Arrive at CHATTANOOGA 4.45 P. M., connecting with trains for Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, Nashville, Louisville and the West for New York and other Eastern cities via Louisville; also with trains of Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Memphis, New Orleans, etc.

4.15 P. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) ACCOMMODATION.—Arrive at Marietta 5.55 P. M., Cartersville 8.13 P. M., Kingston 9 19 P. M., Dalton 12.22 A. M.

7.00 P. M. DAILY GREAT NORTHERN MAIL. Arrive at DALTON 1.20 A. M., connecting with trains for Knoxville, Lynchburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Arrive at CHATTANOOGA at 4, A. M., conecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad for Nashville, Louisvile and the West for New York and other Eastern cities via Louisville; also with trains of Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Memphis, St. Louis and the West.

COMING SOUTH

ARRIVE AT ATLANTA.

3.45 A. M. DAILY GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL. Leaving CHATTANOOGA at 7.10 P. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga and Memphis and Charleston Railroads, and Dalton at 9.40 P. M., connecting with trains of E. T. & Ga. Railroad.

11.00 A. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) ACCOMMODATION.—Leave Dalton [illegible] A. M., Kingston 5.23 A. M., Cartersville 6.18 A. M., Marietta at 9.27 A. M.

1.10 P. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) EXPRESS PASSENGER.—Leave Chattanooga [illegible] A. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga, and Memphis and Charleston Railroads.

Pullman's Patent Sleeping Coaches ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

JOHN B. PECK,
may11—d Master of Transportation.

TAX NOTICE

CLERK'S OFFICE, CITY COUNCIL,
Atlanta, Ga., July 1, 1868.

ALL persons, firms or corporations doing business in the city of Atlanta, are required to register their business calling or profession and take a license therefor on this day in accordance with Tax Ordinance passed at regular meeting of the Mayor and Council, June 26th, 1868.

Also, the tax on sales of goods, wares, merchandise, produce, &c., and gross receipts of Hotels, Livery Stables and Telegraph Companies, for the Quarter ending 30th June, 1868, are due this day.

All parties above enumerated are requested to come forward promptly and register and pay taxes as required by the Tax Ordinance now in force in said city. S. B. LOVE, Clerk.
July3-d1w

LEAF LARD.

20 BARRELS Choice Leaf Lard,
For sale by
LANGSTON, CRANE & HAMMOCK,
Alabama street,
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